Hospitals-1930

Alabama.

CLINIC ATTENDANCE MORE THAN 200

Reporter-Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
4-19-30

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 15.—(By A.N.P.)—Two hundred physicians and surgeons of both races attended the meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which closed its 13th annual session here Saturday after a week of intensive study of scientific and clinical problems. Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., Secretarytreasurer of the society and medical director of Tuskegee Institute, rates the session as one of the most successful in the history of the organization, both in the attendance and in quality of medical and surgical work done.

In addition to the scientific program, the meeting was featured by the dedication of the new clinical annex to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital in which the session was held and by a public health meeting in the Institute Chapel Wednesday night. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Mason of Boston, donor of the hospital and of the annex, was present at the dedicatory exercises. The public health meeting was addressed by Dr. H. E. Kleinschmidt of New York, who spoke on "Attacking Tuberculosis at its Source". Other speakers included Dr. C. V. Roman, Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Dr. S. LeCount Cook of Washington, president of the society; Dr. Dibble, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

April 18, 1930
ST. LOUIS, MO., ARGUS

TUSKEGEE CLINIC CLOSES SESSION

Birmingham Ala.
4-19

More Than 200 Representatives of Medical Profession Attended

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 17— (ANP) Two hundred physicians and surgeons of both races attended the meeting of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society which closed its 13th Annual session here Saturday after a week of extensive study of scientific and clinical problems. Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., Secretary-treasurer of the society and medical director of Tuskegee Institute, rates the session as one of the most successful in the history of the organization, both in the attendance and in quality of medical and surgical work done.

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PHYSICIANS OFFER SUPPORT TO THE TUGGLE HOSPITAL

Birmingham Reporter

Some weeks ago it was discussed pretty freely that the Tuggle Institute Hospital, located on the Tuggle Institute campus, would not operate any longer, and the business of that part of the institution would be closed out. Because of these expressions, physicians, surgeons and leading citizens of the community are expressing their willingness to continue the services of the hospital. 4-28-30

The Tuggle Institute Hospital, like the Tuggle Institute itself, was brought into existence by the late Mrs. Carrie A. Tuggle for a very definite purpose, that being care for unfortunate children, and men and women of very moderate means who would perhaps not be able to receive service in other institutions. It has served the public and race in keeping with the founder's idea, and those who are interested in keeping alive the spirit and program of Carrie A. Tuggle are bestirring themselves in seeing to it that the hospital will continue, and the general program of the Tuggle Institute maintained.

A few days ago one interested party was working on the idea of not only continuing the hospital, but improving the plant to the end that its work would extend to more people, and the writer's information is that Dr. P. S. Moten was one among the indivduals who have bestirred themselves in the interest of the hospital. Among the many testimonals and letters the following were submitted:

"Birmingham, Ala.,
June 9, 1930.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"This is to certify that Tuggle Hospital is closed only for the holidays, and will reopen at the beginning of the school in the fall.

"Signed:

"MARY L. BLOUNT, President."

Letter From Dr. A. M. Brown

"Birmingham, Ala.,
June 7th, 1930.

"To Whom This May Concern:

"I feel that it is my duty, as well as that of every other man and woman of our group in and about Birmingham, to give support to the Tuggle School Hospital.

"The Tuggle School as an institution, including its Hospital, is the living spirit of the inspiration which many years ago moved the late Carrie Tuggle to establish a school especially for orphaned children. From a small beginning it has grown into a splendid institution, and today it is a magnificent monument to the sagacity, beneficence and unselfish service of a good woman whose name it bears.

"This hospital has my unstinted support. I have served as a surgeon in its operating rooms; and I trust that I shall have the pleasure of so serving for several years to come.

"Respectfully,
"A. M. BROWN."

Other testimonials and letters are:

"Birmingham, Ala.,
June 3rd, 1930.

"This is to certify that I shall be very glad to continue to support the Tuggle Institute Hospital in every way that I can.

"Respectfully,
"H. C. BRYANT."

"Birmingham, Ala.,
June 4th, 1930.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"I will be glad to do whatever I can toward the support of Tuggle Hospital if it is continued.

"Respectfully,
"M. G. McCALL."

"Birmingham, Ala.,
June 7th, 1930.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"I was very much shocked a few days ago when I was told that there were some who were of the opinion that the Tuggle Hospital should be closed. I am of the opinion that it is due to the fact that the proper estimate of the great work which has been done there and the great opportunity to do even greater work has not been considered.

"In Birmingham we (Colored) really need more hospitals by far than we have, and to think of closing this one is to my mind disastrous. It is true that this hospital, like others in our city, is not making any money, but my opinion is that the prime object of hispitals should be to render service to suffering humanity.

"Instead of closing our hosital I think what is needed is to reorganize this institution and make a few minor improvements that greater work may be done. It's easy to give up, but let us fight on. I am

"Respectfully,
"S. F. HARRIS, M. D."

"P. S. My support in any way I can be of service in the matter may be counted upon."

The institution is fortunate to have the active support of the leading Negro surgeons of the City of Birmingham, and the support of the Negro citizens generally. It is believed that when the doors are opened in the early fall, as is indicated in the letter of Mrs. Mary L. Blount, the plant will be renovated, perhaps its borders extended, the people will receive the service such as was intended when the late founder, Mrs. Carrie A. Tuggle, brought it into existence.

Gadsden Folk Will Have New Hospital

Birmingham Age-Herald

GADSDEN, Ala., Sept. 26.—Members of our group are determined to have a hospital. Although the city council decided against the lot bought and paid for on Kyle St., the hospital organization will seek another location, and another, until the hospital is built. 9-27-30

It was claimed by the council that the deed specified that the property should not be sold to members of our Race, but the main objection seems to be the protest of white people against the location of the institution on the property.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Wednesday, December 10, 1930

HALE INFIRMARY'S ANNUAL DRIVE ON

White Friends Of Negro Hospital Unite To Aid In Appeal

Hale Infirmary for negroes, one of the oldest charitable institutions in Montgomery, yesterday began its annual solicitation for funds to conduct the institution during 1931.

A committee of white citizens, selected yesterday by the white friends interested in the welfare of the institution, began work, and at the same time the committee raised among the negroes of Montgomery began the solicitation for funds among their own race.

The committee of white citizens composed of Judge Walter B. Jones, chairman, and Col. Vince M. Elmore, and Sidney Gassenheimer as vice-chairmen.

The committee for work among negroes is headed by Mittie E. Smith, as general chairman, and the following will work with her: Victor H. Tulane, R. H. Harris, Morris Smith, J. S. Burch, E. G. Williams, Dr. F. F. Ross, Professor H. C. Trenholm and others.

Hale Infirmary was the gift to Montgomery of James and Ann Hale, respected negro citizens of Montgomery. They gave the Infirmary in 1889, and it has had a continuous existance since then, being one of the oldest charitable institutions in the city.

The Infirmary has a charity ward, conducts a free clinic among the negroes, and also has a training school where negro nurses are trained. It is conducted along the most approved hospital lines, and is commended by the white physicians of Montgomery who have patients there.

During the life of the Community Chest the Infirmary shared in the distribution of the Chest funds. Since the Chest ceased to function, the Infirmary has made its annual solicitation each December, committees of white citizens working and cooperating with the committees among the negroes.

Hospitals-1930

Arkansas

Southwest American
FORT SMITH, ARK.

FEB 18 1930

26 BIDS FOR BUILDING SANATORIUM RECEIVED

Contract for Constructing New State Institution for Negroes to Be Awarded at Meeting Monday

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 17.—(AP)—Twenty-six general and sub-contract bids totaling approximately $40,000 were received Monday by the board of trustees of the state tuberculosis sanatorium for negroes, for construction of the new institution in Saline county, near Alexandria.

Following several hours' discussion, the board adjourned until next Monday, Feb. 24, when bids will be awarded.

Former Senator Peter A. Deisch of Helena, chairman of the board, announced that 12 general construction bids had been received, eight plumbing and six electric wiring and fixture bids in addition.

The new sanatorium will be constructed under the provisions of an act of the 1927 legislature, by which $24,000 was appropriated by the state.

A fund of $8,000 was given the board from the Rosenwald foundation and approximately $8,000 more had been donated through popular subscription.

GAZETTE
Little Rock, Ark

FEB 12 1930

Will Receive Bids for Negro Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

The Board of Trustees of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Negroes will receive bids Monday afternoon at the governor's reception room in the capitol for construction of a hospital building on the site near Alexander, purchased several years ago. A state appropriation of $24,000 for building and equipping a hospital has been augmented by approximately $16,000 through donations from the Rosenwald Fund, other agencies and individuals. Wittenberg & Delony, Little Rock architects, have completed plans for the institution. Former State Senator Peter A. Deisch of Helena is chairman of the board.

Union Clinical Society Holds Meet in Hot Springs

HOT SPRINGS, April 18.—With the following states represented, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Kansas, the second annual Woodmen of Union Clinical society met at the National Park here, April 2, 3 and 4. The sessions were held at W. O. U. hospital, which is a 100 bed institution.

John Webb welcomed the men to the city and stated that the operation of the W. O. U. hospital had reduced the death rate among its policy holders from 18 plus to 12 per 1,000.

Dr. R. T. Burke of Clarksville, Tenn., retiring president, opened the clinical society in the spacious auditorium of the W. O. U. building with about 50 or 60 physicians and surgeons in attendance. It was stated by Dr. John Eve that the clinical society would be conspicuous by the absence of social functions, parties, dinners, etc., and the reading of tiresome papers, but would be featured by round-table discussions, hospital floor walks, bedside examinations and the giving to each attendant possibly something that would be of value in the everyday work.

Possibly the greatest feature of the entire clinic was the performance of all major operations by the volume control and blood pressure method of spinal anesthesia. This feature of the work, also the genita-urinary clinics held in the U. S. clinic by Dr. Steward, were very instructive, in that the recent malady of "Jake" paralysis was demonstrated to the members of the clinical society.

Elect Dr. Brown President

Dr. P. C. Brooks of Hopkinsville, Ky., the only Race member of the staff of the Western State Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, was introduced to the society, and, after giving a description of his work and presenting a history of the type of neurological cases treated, he was given encouragement by the society to remain and devote his time to this specialty, which is sorely needed by the Race. Dr. Gideon Brown of Kansas City, Kan., was elected president. Dr. G. M. Munchus was elected recording secretary.

Defender
Chicago
4/19/30

ARKANSAS AWARDS CONTRACT FOR BIG TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM; BOTH RACES SERVING ON BOARD

3-15-30

Little Rock, Ark.—(ANP)—At a meeting of the trustees of the Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium at the capitol Monday, contracts were awarded for construction and equipment of a hospital building on a 48-acre site in Saline County, near Alexander, Arkansas. The contracts totalled $38,142; the general contract was awarded the Union Construction Company of Hot Springs for $28,575, the lowest of nine bids received a week ago. Contracts for installation and interior work were awarded to local houses in Little Rock. The Rosenwald Fund contributed $8,000 additional toward the building and a similar amount was raised through private subscription. Construction of the institution will begin immediately.

The construction of the sanatorium was authorized by the legislature several years ago, during the regime of the late Governor Thomas C. McRae. Later some difficulty was experienced in getting through a bill to provide for the necessary funds for the construction after the legislature had purchased the site. Then, through the liberal views and generous spirit of Governor John E. Martineau (now federal judge) and the personal conferences held with him by officials of the Negro work, Governor Martineau was caused to see the real beneficient necessity of a sanatorium for the Negroes of Arkansas after having the facts brought clearly to his attention, and pledged his endorsement of the matter before the legislature of 1927.

The story of toil and relentless campaign to make the necessary funds available for the construction of the sanatorium is one of long drawn out efforts extending over several years. For a good many years Miss Erle Chambers has forged ahead in the interest of the Negro sanatorium, in particular, and the general welfare of the group in general along the lines of better health and better education, and heads the Arkansas Tuberculosis Association as the executive secretary, and has with her Mrs. Florence C. Williams as field supervisor of the Negro work over the state. This institution started out a few years ago to give to the Negroes of Arkansas a type of health education in the schools that would be far-reaching enough to correct physical defects and prevent defects in the Negro child as he reached the schools.

As the result of this association's program for better health among the Negroes of Arkansas, there has been set up a course in health education at the state college at Pine Bluff, as a part of the college curriculum.

In addition to the two representatives on the sanatorium board, namely, Dr. G. W. S. Ish and John L. Webb, there was also established by the association a Negro advisory committee headed by John L. Webb, as chairman, and Attorney W. A. Booker, as secretary, for the purpose of keeping the work generally before the Negro citizens and soliciting gifts from individuals and foundations.

Woodmen of Union Hospital Conducts Successful Clinic

(Photo on Picture Page)

HOT SPRINGS, April 25.—Recognizing the crying need for an opportunity such as will give our doctors and surgeons, as well as nurses, the necessary training to more adequately fit them for their life work, keeping abreast with modern medicine and surgery and placing double emphasis upon the one thing which all successful physicians and surgeons must know, "Clinical Diagnosis" was the line of thought which gave birth to the Woodmen of Union clinic two years ago.

It is not the policy of the present management of the Woodmen of Union hospital to take advantage of what prestige this clinic may bring to advertise any individual's popularity or publicly flaunt any superior ability which one might possess, but that each one might conscientiously put what smattering of knowledge and time which they are fortunate enough to have into one endeavor, thereby making one large and significant contribution to the aims sought for. The staff of the Woodmen of Union hospital and the executive board, jointly, feel grateful for the ready response of the men who so loyally threw themselves into this clinic, which has just closed. Success is guaranteed through such a fine cooperative spirit as was shown by each registrant.

The officers of the executive board of the hospital are Ellis O. Kendall, M. D., supreme physician W. O. U. and general superintendent of the hospital; John L. Webb, supreme custodian W. O. U. and secretay-treasurer of the hospital; John E. Eve, M. D., supreme medical director W. O. U. and surgeon-in-chief of the hospital, and Miss L. M. Ross, surgical technician and assistant superintendent of the hospital. They were ably assisted in making this session of the clinic a success by the internes of the hospital, Drs. Young, house physician; Collier and Voorhees, Mrs. Pearl M. Houston, superintendent of nurses, and her splendid force of graduate and pupil nurses. All of the major surgery was done under spinal bloc set by Dr. Voorhees.

The surgical clinics, headed by Dr. John E. Eeve, were ably conducted by Dr. Will Jackson (white), Hot Springs, assisted by Dr. McKinley Voorhees, Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, assisted by Dr. A. N. Vaughan, St. Louis; Dr. Earl Williams, Lovejoy, Ill., assisted by Dr. McKinley Voorhees; Dr. Pinkston, Dallas, Tex., assisted by Dr. Harding, Dallas; Dr. Sideon Brown, Kansas City, Mo., assisted by Dr. Mimpherd, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dr. John E. Eve, chief of staff, assisted by Drs. Jamison and Jackson; and Dr. Tinsley, St. Louis, tonsillectomy.

The medical clinic, headed by Dr. Cummings of Conway, was ably conducted by Dr. Cull (white), Trinity hospital, Little Rock; Dr. Brooks, Hopkinsville, Ky., State Institution for Nervous Diseases; Dr. Thomas, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.; Dr. Christian, St. Louis; Dr. J. G. Ish, Fraternal hospital, Little Rock; Dr. Ralph Stewart, U. S. P. health service, and the entire personnel of the U. S. government clinic, Hot Springs.

Dr. Robert T. Burt, Clarksville, Tenn., and Dr. L. A. West, Memphis, had entire charge of shaping of the foregoing program.

In addition to the men of whom we have made special mention in this article, there were fifty other doctors from several different states who contributed in a significant way to the success of this session.

Hospitals-1930

D.C.

FREEDMAN'S ON APPROVED LIST

10-17-30

Freedmen's Hospital was one of 16 in the District to have been approved by the American College of Surgeons meeting in Philadelphia, in line with the hospital standardization movement.

The American College of Surgeons, an association of the best surgeons who have endeavored to raise the standard in the profession and in the hospitals of the country, prepares annually a list of all hospitals that have met the required standards. The requirements are exacting and pertain to equipment, care of the patient and ethical conduct, it is pointed out.

Hospitals-1930

Florida

TAMPA, FLA.

Tribune

AUG 10 1930

CITY TO OPEN NEGRO HOSPITAL AT CEREMONIES

Remodeling To Be Completed This Week

Workmen from the city park and building inspection departments will complete the remodeling of the Clara Frye negro hospital tomorrow preparatory to the dedication of the building Thursday afternoon as a municipal institution, operated under the supervision of the city hospital board.

The program for the dedication ceremonies was announced yesterday with Mayor McKay making the presentation address. Other speakers will be Mrs. Amos H. Norris, the Rev. M. D. Potter, Dr. M. J. Anderson, the Rev. J. D. Jennings, the Rev. C. S. Long and Dr. J. A. White, recently appointed the hospital superintendent.

The building has been completely refinished and the grounds will be beautified by T. D. Waldie, city park superintendent. Most of the remodeling has been done by employes of the building inspection department and laborers from the sanitary department.

Legal details for the transfer of the hospital, located at 1615 Lamar avenue, from private management to the control of the city hospital board, were worked out several months ago in a resolution adopted by the board of aldermen. The capacity of the institution has been increased by screening the porches into open air wards. Considerable new equipment has been purchased and Dr. White believes the hospital will eventually be known as one of the best negro infirmaries in Florida.

Hospitals-1930

TO BUILD NEGRO HOSPITAL.

Savannah Campaign for Funds Is Sponsored by White Citizens.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Much interest is displayed in what is evidently to be a successful campaign to raise $60,000 for the completion of a charity hospital for negroes in the southern section of the city.

The Rosenwald fund is to supply a part of the money for the proposed building and Mrs. Henry W. Hodge of Mayfair House, New York City, a former resident of Savannah, has offered to give 50 cents to the fund for every dollar subscribed.

Savannah has two negro hospitals one of them being the Georgia Infirmary, an institution that has existed for more than half a century and which has been managed during that time by a board of white men. Pleasant A. Stovall, editor of The Savannah Press and Minister to Switzerland under Woodrow Wilson, is the president of the board.

This active campaign by white citizens wholly in the interest of the negroes has served to call attention to the amicable relations between the races in Savannah. The city boasts that it has never had a lynching and that negroes who conduct themselves properly are assured of decent treatment here. During the past ten days a $60,000 public school for negroes has been completed by the Board of Education.

Savannah, Ga. News
Wednesday, January 15, 1930

NEGRO WORKERS START OUT WELL

Show Good Results in First Day Canvassing

FOR CHARITY HOSPITAL

White Workers Meet Today at 2 o'Clock

Following close upon the opening dinner of Charity Hospital's building fund campaign the negro corps of the effort met at St. Philips A. M. E. Church on West Broad street to make its first report. The negro corps has divided the city into four sections and its members are making a house to house and store to store canvass. This plan has been adopted by the negro corps to give every negro man and woman an opportunity to contribute no matter how small the sum.

The report showed that in the canvass which began yesterday morning the following subscriptions have been obtained totaling $2,679.31:

Negro corps, Carrie W. Rivers, chairman; J. D. Scott, vice chairman; Rev. J. S. Braithwaite, organization chairman.

Division G—S. A. Jones, commander: Team 1, S. A. Jones, captain, nine subscriptions, $63; Team No. 2, Mary E. Harper, captain, fifty subscriptions, $28.35; Team 3, Bessie Foster, captain, sixteen subscriptions, $138.80; Team No. 4, Lucy Newton, captain, no report; Team No. 5, H. T. Singleton, captain, no report. Total for Division G, 75 subscriptions, $230.16.

Division H—J. G. Lemon, commander: Team No. 6, William McKelvey, captain, no report; Team No. 7, Lizzie E. Hendrickson, captain, one subscription, $30; Team No. 8, Madeline Shivery, captain, four subscriptions, $1.60; Team No. 9, L. B. Toomer, captain, no report; Team No. 10, Dr. J. B. Eberhardt, captain, no report. Total for Division H, five subscriptions, $31.60.

Division I—W. S. Scott, commander: Team No. 11, D. J. Scott, captain, forty-three subscriptions, $111.25; Team No. 12, Victoria Roberts, captain, thirteen subscriptions, $26.35; Team No. 13, Dr. I. D. Williams, captain, seventeen subscriptions, $395.85; Team No. 14, Frank Dilworth, captain, two subscriptions, $26.00; Team No. 15, J. S. Boyd, captain, no report. Total for Division I, seventy-five subscriptions, $559.45.

Division—T. J. Hopkins, Jr., commander: Team No. 16, A. E. Coppage, captain, three subscriptions, $100.55; Team No. 17, T. J. Topkins, captain, one subscription, $20; Team No. 18, John Law, captain, no report; Team No. 19, Carrie Cargo, captain, no report; Team No. 20, Ida Lee, captain, no report. Total for Division J, fifteen subscriptions, $153.10.

Totals for all divisions, $974.31.

Larger gifts committee of negro corps, $1,705.

Grand total negro corps to date, $2,679.31.

The team and committee members predicted that the next report will show a large gain over these figures.

Carrie Willis Rivers presided at the meeting last night. The negro corps championship banner went to Team No. 13, Dr. I. D. Williams. Dr. Williams said that his team will fight to the last call to keep any other team from taking it away from his workers at the next rally report meeting by obtaining a larger total of gifts.

Mrs. M. L. Johnstone attended the rally and praised the workers for their splendid start. Rabbi George Solomon and Mrs. Solomon accompanied Mrs. Johnstone to the meeting and were interested spectators Dr. Solomon spoke to the workers, congratulating them upon the spirit displayed by the totals.

Through the courtesy of Police Commissioner Foy a motorcycle police escort was provided for the pledges and cash which was carried to the Broad Street Branch of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company which accommodatingly remained open to receive it. Dr. Solomon made the deposit.

The following letter to D. G. Bickers, together with a check for $100, was received yesterday from John Marcellus, a prominent resident of Syracuse, N. Y., who is spending the winter at the De Soto Hotel.

"Although not a resident of this city—only a visiting tourist—my interest in the large number of colored people who live in Savannah and their vital need of much-enlarged and improved hospital facilities leads me to express the hope that the public endeavors now being made in behalf of the Charity Hospital, to secure the Rosenwald fund gift of $50,000, and which is being ably supported by hundreds of Savannah's leading men and women, is surely to be crowned with a successful termination.

"With much pleasure I am enclosing a check (you will best know to whom officially this should be given) which can the more clearly reveal my cordial sympathy towards this well-designed and very practical public movement for the benefit and blessing of so many of Savannah's worthy people."

At 9 o'clock last night over WTOC radio station the campaign broadcast its second program. Laura Barrett, the colored contralto, sang a program of negro spirituals. She was accompanied at the piano by Elizabeth Adams, teacher of music at Georgia State College, where the singer is a student. The talented contralto studied singing for two years at Spellman College and has been at Georgia State for three years on a scholarship provided by the Julius Rosenwald fund which is to give $50,000 of Charity Hospital's building fund if the campaign now in progress succeeds. Her accompanist studied piano at Fisk College and has played at many concerts.

Clement L. Dixon spoke briefly on the hospital and its need for the new building and nurses' training school. He is publicity manager of the campaign.

The first report luncheon of the white campaign organization will be held today at 2 p. m. at the Hotel Savannah.

Georgia

$60,453.0[illegible] Raised In Drive For Building Fund

Tribune

NEGROES RAISE $10,044.50 OF TOTAL

January 23, 1930

Cabell's Division Leads Whites With $11,143,-51; I. D. Williams Division Leads Colored Workers With $1,030.99

Savannah, Ga.

MRS. HODGE FINANCES THE CAMPAIGN

And Gives 50 Cents For Every Dollar Raised By Local Committee—Rosenwald Fund To Give $50,000 To Project

Donates $1,000 To Hospital

The following telegram was received today by The Tribune: Tribune - January 23, 1930

"CHICAGO, ILL., Jan 23—Abbott-Sengstacke family will give a thousand dollars to the Charity Hospital Fund.

Savannah, Ga. **R. S. ABBOTT"**

Mr. Abbott is a former Savannahian now living in Chicago and is editor of The Chicago Defender.

The Charity Hospital drive came to a close yesterday with the goal set surpassed by more than $10,000, the grand total reported being $60,453.01. The successful termination of the campaign will give Charity hospital a total of $140,680.00 with which to complete the hospital building begun several years ago, work on which had to be suspended on account of a shortage of funds.

The hospital campaign received its great stimulus from the Julius Rosenwald Fund which offered to give $50,000 to the project provided a similar amount be raised by local citizens and from Mrs. Henry Hodge, who offered to give one half as much as was raised by the local committee. Mrs. Hodge, it will be remembered, built and established the Mills Memorial Home for aged Negroes and also maintains the Hodge Kindergarten and Day Nursery in Yamacraw.

The culmination of the drive was featured by a victory dinner yesterday by the white committee at the DeSoto Hotel and by a meeting last night of the Negro committee at St. Philip A. M. E. Church.

Executive Chairman Robert M. Hitch presided at last night's victory dinner. He transmitted a message of regret from General Chairman George W. Tiedeman for the latter's inability to be present because of illness. The invocation was by Rev. Dr. Neal L. Anderson, pastor of Independent Presbyterian Church. Power's orchestral band, which is playing nightly at the De Soto, furnished the music during the dinner. Subsequently Mr. Hitch expressed appreciation for the service of this organization, which was without charge, as well as for the delightful singing of Miss Willie Shields, John Dyer and Gordon Hansen and to the accompanist of the three singers, Miss Addie Mae Jackson.

There followed a partial report from the organizations. The success of the campaign was assured

with the making of the report of Division A which alone had enough subscriptions to put the drive over the top. Tribune

The talk by Dr. Wright followed. In his introduction the speaker paid tribute to the efforts of Rabbi George Solomon during the last four years in behalf of the hospital. With all due respect to the workers, said Dr. Wright, the campaign could not have gone over without his aid. 1/23/30

The drive was described by the speaker as a "most remarkable job of crowd psychology." When the campaign started, he said, he thought that the chances of success were as "dead as a dodo." But the proposition was sold to the people who were not at first interested, he pointed out, the drive went over. "Women," he said alluding to the director of the campaign, Mrs. Maude L. Johnstone "can do anything."

A corsage was presented by J. Randolph Anderson to Mrs. John F. Paulsen as the worker in the women's committee who obtained the largest total of subscriptions. Her total was $2,232. In making the presentation, Mr. Anderson praised not only Mrs. Paulsen, but all the members of the committee. The recipient made a brief but appreciative response.

Mrs. Maud L. Johnstone, director of the drive, declared that unlike Dr. Wright, she had never had any doubt of the success of the campaign after the executive committee, headed by R. M. Hitch, had been selected. In fifteen years of campaign work, Mrs. Johnston said, she never had a finer organization than here. She pointed out, also, that no matter how much the campaign was over-subscribed, the funds will be put to excellent use under careful supervision of the executive board.

The women's committee, of which Mrs. C. G. Anderson, Jr., was chairman, had a grand total for the campaign of $9,587.35; the industrial committee reported $4,104.43.

Subscriptions of $15,304 were turned in by the larger gifts committee under the chairmanship of J. A. P. Crisfield.

With the total at the last report meeting standing at $46,886, reports of subscriptions of $13,566 additional concluded the campaign. Division A, under Commander John L. Cabell, led in subscriptions obtained, with a total for the campaign of $11,143.51. The team of Andrew Aprea in this division retained the championship team banner by again leading all other units in subscriptions reported. His team led all others during the drive with a total of $5,501 raised.

The following telegrams from Mrs. Henry Wilson Hodge was read by Mrs. Johnstone:

"Congratulations to greater victory diners. I am thrilled at the result."

J. A. P. Crisfield, chairman of the larger gifts committee, lauded the efficient organization perfected to carry out the campaign, as did several other speakers, and praised the hard work done by the members of the committee. W. S. Rankin won the banner for the biggest individual total in the committee, approximately $3,500.

A total of 3,525 subscriptions were obtained in the campaign. They included amounts from a few dollars up to a thousand. In Mr. Aprea's team one member obtained nearly $900 from Seaboard Air Line employees; several hundred dollars were subscribed by Central of Georgia shop workers, it was announced.

Robert M. Hitch, executive chairman, concluded the meeting, in which he thanked the entire organization and particularly the "privates," for their efforts in a "remarkable campaign." He likewise expressed appreciation for the cooperation of entertainers at the various meetings, to the auditors, the newspapers, the donors of the high campaign, sign at Wright Square, and the various others who assisted.

Approximately $193 from students and teachers at Georgia State Industrial College was among the sums announced at last night's dinner.

The closing meeting of the colored committee was a rousing affair in which much interest was manifested as the various division leaders made their final reports. After the smoke of battle had cleared away, it was found that Dr. I. D. Williams' team had won the banner by turning in the largest amount of subscriptions during the campaign. $1,030.99 followed by Capt. L. B. Toomer's team, $516.70. The complete reports as made by the colored committee were as follows:

Division G, Commander S. A. Jones—Capt. S. A. Jones, $213.14; Capt. Mary E. Harper, $538.80; Capt. Bessie E. Foster, $60.35; Capt. Lucy A. Newton, $290.42; total for Division G, $1,102.69.

Division H, Commander J. G. Lemon—Capt. William McKelvey, $8.00; Capt. Miss L. E. Hendrickson, $388.78; Capt. Miss Madeline R. Shivery, $184.78; Capt. L. B. Toomer, $516.70; Capt. J. H. Eberhardt, $148.70; total Division H, $1,245.96.

Division I, Commander W. S. Scott—Capt. D. J. Scott, $338.80; Capt. Victoria B. Roberts, $210.35; Capt. I. D. Williams, $1,030.99; Capt. F. A. Dilworth, $364.10; Capt. J. S. Boyd, $7.10; total Division I, $2,000.00.

Division J, T. J. Hopkins, commander—Capt. A. E. Coppage, $139.10; Capt. T. J. Hopkins, $158.59; Capt. J. Law, $27.75; Captain Carrie Cargo, $227.75; Captain Ida Lee, $348.46; total Division J, $904.64.

Larger Gift committee, D. J. Scott, chairman $4,555.00, grand total to date $10,044.50.

$2,850.50 was turned in at last night's meeting.

The last contribution to the fund, received by the colored committee, was one for $1,000 made by Editor Robert S. Abbott of the Chicago Defender. This is the largest contribution made by a Negro. This was solicited by The Tribune.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Friday, October 10, 1930

HOSPITAL FUND RAISED AT COLORED SCHOOLS

Pupils Have More Than Half Needed for Colored Children's Ward.

More than half of the $3,000 sought for erection of a colored children's ward at Battle Hill sanitarium has been raised by pupils of Atlanta's colored schools under sponsorship of the Junior Red Cross, colored section, it was announced Thursday by George K. Selden, chairman of the Atlanta chapter of the American Red Cross.

Plans for the unit have been drawn by H. D. Chatham, contractor for Battle Hill sanitarium, and call for the building of a ward adjoining the present colored ward, with space for 20 beds and two baths.

Approval of the plans was obtained from Dr. J. H. Bradfield, superintendent of the sanitarium, by a committee composed of Mrs. Louis Elsas, chairman of the Junior Red Cross in 1926 when the project was initiated, and representatives from the faculties of the city's colored schools.

Mr. Selden's announcement said the Junior Red Cross is glad to learn that Jesse O. Thomas, chairman of the citizens' committee of Big Bethel A. M. E. church, is interested in the project, as it is a worthy one.

HOSPITAL FUND RAISED AT COLORED SCHOOLS

Constitution

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10-10-30

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Hospitals - 1930

Georgia.
8

Hodge Memorial Infirmary To Open Monday Morning

Savannah Journal

MRS. MITTIE WARREN TO BE IN CHARGE

Savannah, Ga.

On Monday, Hodge Memorial Infirmary will open in the quarters formerly occupied by the Bishop Beckwith Kindergarten, in Yamacraw. The Infirmary is another indication of Mrs. Sarah Mills Hodge's interest in the physical and social welfare of the Negro babies. This project coupled with the Nursery and Kindergarten on Bay Street, and the Mills Memorial Home for aged Negroes, makes Mrs. Hodge the outstanding benefactor of Negroes in the State of Georgia.

11.1.30

Of interest is the announcement made by Mrs. A. R. Lawton, Sr., that the building has been completely renovated and put in ship shape condition for its new work. Equipment and other furnishings have been donated by many local firms and individuals interested in the work.

For a long time, it has been seen that something had to be done to keep separate the sick and healthy babies at the Nursery. When this need was brought to the attention of Mrs. Hodge by Mrs. A. R. Lawton, she readily saw the need and took steps to secure the Bishop Bickwith Building, and also agreed to support the charity.

Mrs. Mittie Warren, an experienced nurse, will have charge of the Infirmary and no doubt other competent help will be called in as occasion arises.

Hospitals-1930

Illinois.

Provident Hospital Drive Goes Over Top

The new Provident Hospital and Nurses Training school is assured. Last Friday noon at the luncheon at the Hotel La-Salle the $3,000,000 goal was passed.

Notwithstanding the fact that he had already given a quarter of a million dollars to start the impetus of the drive, Julius Rosenwald, internationally know philanthropist, cabled an additional $220,000 and was one of a group of 35 men who gave Dr. Frank Billings, general chairman of the campaign, a testimonial fund of $60,000 and Dr. Billings in turn gave it to New Provident hospital. Mrs. Alice Neilson of Paris, France, cabled in her donation of $50,000.

On Friday night at the Savoy ballroom, South side division leaders, associate division leaders, captains and lieutenants boosted the total and voted to continue the drive for another full week. These same workers assembled again Monday night. A gift of $1,000 from Julian Black plus numbers of smaller gifts, including one for $500 from the Lincoln State bank, brought the total of the South side division up to $187,236 and swelled the total of the fund to $3,187,719.

Alexander L. Jackson, real estate dealer, former class orator at Harvard and intercollegiate hurdle champion, chairman of the South side division, was well pleased with the work of that body and was present at the dinner last Friday when the announcement came that the three million mark had been passed. Mr. Jackson is president of the board of directors of the hospital. Judge Albert B. George is secretary, and George Arthur, former executive secretary of the Wabash Y and now with the Rosenwald foundation, is treasurer.

The present Provident has been practically single handed as a teaching hospital. With all the hospitals affording interneship at the present time, only a few medical graduates of the Race can be taken care of while other hundreds have to wait each year.

Provident hospital, situated at 16 West 36th St., came into its existence in 1890 through the untiring efforts of Drs. Daniel H. Williams and George Cleveland Hall. It is on the approved list of the council on hospitals and education of the American Medical association.

The New Provident will move into its new quarters at 426 East 51st St. after the architects, Schmidt, Garden and Erickson, who drew the plans of the Lying-In hospital, remodel it to suit the needs of Provident. This will take from nine to twelve months or perhaps longer as the Lying-In hospital cannot move into its new location until it is finished.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, announced that the award of the first of a series of fellowships that the trustees will award for the purpose of preparing our own physicians for the new Provident hospital staff was given to Dr. Walter H. Maddux of Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Maddux is a graduate of University of Chicago Medical school. He will pursue study of children's diseases while in Chicago. Several candidates for fellowships are now under consideration. The fellowships will be for graduate study in the United States and Europe for from one to two years and will be given to graduate physicians with experience in actual practice.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

JAN 27 1930

Negro Rail Employes Give $750 Toward Provident Hospital

Stimulus was lent yesterday to the opening of the last week of the campaign to raise $3,000,000 for Provident hospital as a modern Negro medical center, by a communication F. E. Williamson, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, sent to other railroad presidents in his group of the drive.

That letter contained the information that eighteen colored employés of his company had subscribed $750 to the campaign. Dining car, coach yard and commissary employés have not yet been solicited, he added.

A luncheon at the Hotel La Salle at noon today will start the final week of work. Already $2,300,000 have been collected. A balance of $700,000 must be raised by the conclusion of the drive.

CHICAGO, ILL.
HERALD-EXAMINER

JAN 25 1930

Provident Hospital Workers Nearing Goal

SORT "CALLING CARDS"—Mrs. Murray B. Lour (left) and Miss Lois Holsman are shown arranging lists of prospects who will be invited to contribute to the fund for a Negro medical center at Provident Hospital. The women's division begins active solicitation on Saturday.

$94,661 Added to the Fund; Women Will Open Drive Saturday

Contributions totaling $94,661 were added yesterday to the Provident Hospital fund in the drive to provide Chicago Negroes with a modern medical center and training school.

The campaign, headed by Dr. Frank Billings and indorsed by Samuel Insull, Julius Rosenwald and other influential Chicagoans, has netted to date $2,317,906.

An anonymous donation of $25,000 was announced yesterday noon. Other substantial gifts were: The Illinois Bell Telephone Company, $10,000; Harold Swift, $5,000; Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., $10,000; First National Bank, $8,300; Foreman National Bank, $4,600; Union Bank of Chicago, $3,400; Northern Trust Company, $13,000.

More than 1,400 volunteer Negro workers launched a campaign for funds from South Side members of their race with contributions of $19,361 last night at a dinner in the Savoy ballroom. Alexander L. Jackson, chairman of their drive, presided.

Negotiations are under way for purchase of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital, 426 E. Fifty-first st.

Rear-Admiral Blackwood to Be Provident Superintendant

Alexander L. Jackson, President Board of Trustees of Provident Hospital and Training School announced Tuesday the appointment of Rear Admiral Norman J. Blackwood for many years commanding officer of naval hospitals and hospital ships, to the position of superintendent of Provident Hospital.

Dr. Blackwood received retirement from the U. S. Navy a few months ago, following more than thirty years of service in its medical corps He is one of the best known naval men in the country, and has, at various times, held posts in every corner of the world.

The Provident Hospital was able to take this move towards expansion due to its recent intensive campaign for $3,000,000 to provide increased facilities for the treatment of Negroes and the education of Negro doctors, nurses and hospital superintendents in cooperation with the University of Chicago.

The plans are for the hospital to take over the plant of the Chicago-Lying-in Hospital at 426 East 51st street when that institution moves to its new quarters on the University of Chicago campus. Dr. Blackwood will have as his work the superintending of the Provident Hospital move, and the establishment of the new hospital, as well as the supervision of the increase in facilities to be made.

He is an Annapolis man, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College. He joined the navy medical corps in 1890. From 1911 to 1913 he was in command of the Naval Hospital at Canacao, Philippine Islands and fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Fleet.

After services on the seas during the war, Rear Admiral Blackwood was given command of the Naval Hospital in Boston, and was in charge of it during the terrible influenza epidemic of 1919. Later he commanded the hospitals at New York and, since 1927, at Puget Sound.

Hospitals-1930.

Illinois.

HUBERT'S $6,000,000 DIVIDED AMONG 34 BY COOLIDGE BOARD

Ex-President, Rosenwald and Smith Name Institutions to Share Residuary Gifts.

SURVEYED 500 GROUPS

$500,000 Each to St. Vincent's, Beekman St. Hospital, Boy and Girl Scouts.

$250,000 GIVEN TO N. Y. U.

$200,000 to Children's Aid Society, $375,000 to Red Cross—Gifts Entail Raising $9,000,000 More.

The thirty-four institutions which are most worthy of aid in the country, in the opinion of former President Calvin Coolidge, former Governor Alfred E. Smith and Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist, were made public yesterday. The three men acted as a committee to select the beneficiaries of the residuary estate of Conrad Hubert, pioneer manufacturer of electric flashlights. More than 500 institutions were investigated by the committee and in each case the institution which will benefit from the estate was a unanimous choice of the three.

While Mr. Hubert will provided that no stipulations should be placed upon money paid to the institutions selected by the committee, the method in which the distribution of the estate, valued at $6,000,000, has been arranged makes it obligatory upon the beneficiaries to raise an additional $9,000,000 to complete the projects for which the Hubert money is to be expended. The committee felt that, by making partial donations and endorsing the objects they deemed most worthy, the raising of the additional amounts would be made easier.

The bequests have been divided into three classifications, institutions which will receive immediate amounts from cash on hand, those which will share in the first $1,000,000 realized from the unliquidated parts of the estate and those which will share in the remainder of the estate when it is finally liquidated.

List of Cash Beneficiaries.

The beneficiaries named by the committee to receive money immediately from the cash in the estate and the amounts awarded each follow:

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, New York City, $500,000.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, $500,000.

GIRL SCOUTS, INC., $500,000.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO, $500,000.

BEEKMAN STREET HOSPITAL, New York City, $500,000.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, New York City, to be used toward the cost of a Children's Centre on the west side of New York, $200,000.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, to be used for the construction of a new building by the New York Chapter in New York City, $375,000.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of Jersey City, to be used for an addition to the Central Building, $250,000.

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, New York City, $50,000.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SERVICE, INC., American Branch, $50,000.

JEWISH MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY, New York City, to be used toward building a new hospital, $250,000.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, $250,000.

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA, $250,000.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION, New York City, to be used toward the cost of its new building, $175,000.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York City, to be used toward the cost of the building proposed to be erected at Greene Street and Waverly Place, $250,000.

Those in Second Division.

The beneficiaries from the first $1,000,000 realized from the further liquidation of the estate are:

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, to be used for the School of Social Service Administration, $250,000.

HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT, New York City, to be used for additional nursing service, $100,000.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, Inc., $100,000.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, New York City, to be used to complete its hospital building, $200,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C., to be used in connection with the building of the medical school of the university, $200,000.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, Williamsburg, Va., $50,000.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C., $50,000.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, $50,000.

Eleven institutions share the remainder of the estate when it is liquidated. While $5,600,000 is awarded by the committee to the two first classifications, leaving only $400,000 for the third class under the $6,000,000 valuation of the estate, it is admitted that this estimation purposely was made conservative so that the beneficiaries would not have expectations which would not be realized. It was said last week by one of the executors that the liquidated value of the estate might be as high as $8,000,000, which would create $2,400,000 to be divided among the eleven institutions. These eleven are:

THE KENT SCHOOL of Kent, Conn.

NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION, INC.

LEONARD WOOD MEMORIAL FOR THE ERADICATION OF LEPROSY.

CLARK SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, Northampton, Mass.

MADONNA HOUSE, 171 Cherry Street, New York City.

THE TRUSTEES OF SMITH COLLEGE for Smith College.

SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK of Northampton, Mass.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY for the use of its Institute of Law.

MATERNITY CENTRE ASSOCIATION, incorporated 1919, of 570 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ROLLINS COLLEGE of Winter Haven, Fla.

The Girl Scouts of America, it was learned yesterday, will devote the $500,000 received under the will to the development plan outlined for the organization some time ago by its board of directors, of which Mrs. Nicholas Brady is chairman. The plan calls for the expenditure of $3,000,000 to develop leaders and extend the organization.

The committee held its final meeting last Thursday in the offices of the Bankers Trust Company, where it has been meeting two and three times a month since the three men accepted their positions last June.

Mr. Coolidge announced on Thursday that he had acted as chairman of the committee. He said he felt honored at being chosen for the work and that he had enjoyed his association with the other members of the committee. He then said that Mr. Smith had been made spokesman for the committee and that he would answer all questions regarding the transactions of the committee.

Mr. Smith said:

"I want to say that we have had a very pleasant time together and I regret the end of this association in such a work with the other two members of the committee. Mr. Rosenwald has traveled here from Chicago at least once every two weeks since early last July to give his personal efforts to this work and the President has journeyed from Massachusetts to be present at every meeting of the committee. It was easiest for me, for this building is right in the district that I represented so long in the Legislature and I could have walked to any meeting of the committee. I am sure I speak for all of us when I say we were glad to do this work."

The former Governor then introduced Mr. Rosenwald, who said:

"I have nothing to add to what the President and the Governor have said except that I think these institutions which have been selected to benefit under the will of Mr. Hubert have the great advantage of having been selected by a committee upon which the President and the Governor have bestowed a great amount of personal labor in interesting other people through the basis on which additional money for their purposes will be raised."

Mr. Smith then declared that while under the will the committee had no power to impose any regulations as to the use of the money, it had found the selected institutions were engaged in operations that would require certain amounts of money, and that in the main the awards were merely to aid toward the institutions' objects.

"The fact that you have made partial donations toward these objectives of the institution is really an endorsement by the members of the committee of the purposes?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"That naturally follows," he replied. "The partial donations were predicated on the idea that an endorsement of the project by this committee would make it easier for the institutions to raise the additional money necessary for their projects. It was our idea that we could obtain additional money for these purposes by the partial award that we made. This was because of the thorough investigation that was made of every institution and its projects by the trustees and the committee."

"How much additional money will be necessary?"

"About $9,000,000, which means that this committee is hopeful that it has been instrumental in gaining about $15,000,000 for most worthy projects."

He was then asked concerning the method by which the committee had gained knowledge of the institutions which it had considered.

He said that before the committee started its work the executives of the estate, which are the Bankers Trust Company and C. Bertram Plante, had made an exhaustive investigation of charitable, benevolent and educational institutions of the country which were handicapped because of lack of funds, and that when the committee first met more than five hundred institutions had been reported on.

"Were these the only institutions considered by the committee?"

"No, there were applications received from some institutions," said Mr. Smith, "and from others the committee requested information in regard to certain activities, and when these were received they were considered."

Mr. Coolidge then interposed:

"I might also say that each member of the committee received many personal applications, and that these were placed before the committee as a whole and considered by all of the members. We also paid special attention to the places in which Mr. Hubert had an interest. These were particularly in Florida and Jersey City."

"Mr. Hubert gave a great deal of money to charitable purposes during his lifetime," Mr. Smith continued, "and the committee gave special attention to the institutions which he had aided during his lifetime, as we desired to follow in his footsteps in a way that we thought he would have desired. However, these institutions were considered upon the same basis as the others which came before the committee."

One interviewer recalled that it was reported last summer that Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Smith had been together in Syosset, L. I., and Mr. Smith was asked if the committee had ever met there. He replied that all meetings had been held in the Bankers Trust offices, and added with a smile:

"It must have been three other fellows dressed up like us."

Mr. Rosenwald laughed and the former President smiled at this sally.

The Bond Electric Corporation of Jersey City, which Mr. Hubert founded, presented to the three members of the committee large gold flashlights, with their names engraved on them.

A statement prepared by the committee read as follows:

"The committee was amazed at the philanthropic opportunities their investigations brought to light, and the large number of worthy causes and deserving institutions which made application to them. The unanimous regret of the committee was their inability to make awards to a great many additional charities that appealed to them as worthy in every respect. In fact, had the fund at their disposal been many times as large as it was, they would have been able conscientiously to distribute it to many more applicants. Their difficulty was one of selection from a great many worthy institutions. The appeals were so numerous that, generally speaking, the committee decided that gifts should be limited to those organizations which had matured plans involving capital expenditures, in contrast to those which require funds for their annual maintenance.

"Another factor in each decision was the number of people who would be benefited. Each of the organizations selected has on foot some definite project for increasing or improving its facilities, and, in practically no case does the bequest give to the organization the full amount necessary to complete its objective. In practically all cases the committee voted its commitment of these funds with the urgent request that the institutions benefiting raise a like amount or as much more as possible to the end that the six-odd millions here distributed would produce $9,000,000 more, making a $15,000,000 contribution to the extension of the facilities and the improvement of the plants of the various charitable, religious and educational institutions enumerated. A careful study was made in all cases, the committee devoting practically eight months to the work. The list here given furnishes ready information for any person or persons desiring to make contribution to well-established charitable, religious and educational institutions."

Seward Prosser, chairman of the Board of Bankers Trust Company, a trustee under Mr. Hubert's will, made the following statement:

"The Hubert estate is one of the most interesting with which we have been connected. Mr. Hubert started as a poor man, and, by his ability, accumulated a fortune. His interest in philanthropy was great, but his life was too busy to permit him to make an intensive study of the ways in which his money might be used to the best advantage. He was wise enough, however, to devise a plan for enlisting the help that he needed, and he shrewdly judged that

'prominent citizens' selected would find it difficult to withhold their aid for such a cause.

"It is gratifying that three such distinguished citizens as Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Smith and Mr. Rosenwald would have been willing to give so much time and effort in behalf of charity. Their task has been a heavy one. The Bankers Trust Company and Mr. Plante first had a survey prepared of the entire philanthropic field. Several hundreds of requests were received and considered from every State in the Union, and from several foreign countries, covering all sorts of educational, charitable and religious activities. It took a number of meetings and a great many more hours of deliberation to select from among these hundreds of worthy causes those thirty-four which were to benefit. As one of the trustees of this estate, the Bankers Trust Company is highly appreciative of what the committee has done, and heartily endorses its findings."

Conrad Hubert died on Feb. 14, 1928, at Cannes, France. Under the terms of his will one-quarter of the estate was left to his sister and two brothers. With respect to the remaining three-quarters of the estate —about $6,000,000—Mr. Hubert's will read as follows:

"I direct my said trustees to pay over the same to such religious, educational, charitable and benevolent institutions that shall in other respects be valid under the laws of the State of New York and for such purpose to select a committee of three prominent citizens who shall investigate and determine the institutions to receive such gifts or bequests and the respective amounts thereof, and whose findings shall be subject to the approval of said trustees. Upon the approval of such findings the said trustees are hereby directed to pay over and distribute the said three-quarters of my said residuary estate unto the said religious, educational, charitable and benevolent institutions so selected and found and approved and to whom I give, devise and bequeath the same absolutely and forever."

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 19 1930

GIVES TO NEGRO HOSPITAL.

Max Epstein Contributes $50,000 to Chicago Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Through the University of Chicago, Max Epstein, president of the General American Tank Car Corporation, has contributed $50,000 to the Provident (Negro) Hospital and Training School to establish an out-patient department of the hospital.

Mr. Epstein's gift is the third such benefaction he has made.

Trustees of the hospital raised over $2,000,000 in a public campaign early this year.

Hospitals - 1930

Illinois

33 INSTITUTIONS GET SIX MILLION HUBERT ESTATE

Coolidge, Smith and Rosenwald Announce Division of Fund; Warm Springs Is Beneficiary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—(AP)—Former President Calvin Coolidge, former Governor Alfred E. Smith, and Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago the committee of three prominent citizens chosen by executors under the will of the late Conrad Hubert, today announced the names of 33 institutions selected by them to receive approximately $6,000,000.

Mr. Hubert, inventor of the flashlight and other electrical devices and founder and head of the Bond Electric Corporation, died February 14, 1928, at Cannes, France. He directed in his will that three prominent citizens be appointed to determine the institutions to which three-quarters of his fortune should be distributed.

Distribution of the funds was divided into three classifications, funds on hand, totaling $4,600,000, will go to 15 institutions. In the second group, eight institutions will receive the first million dollars of the residuary estate and in the third group, ten institutions will receive bequests from the remaining funds.

The committee held its final meeting Friday in the offices of the Bankers' Trust Company, which, with C. Betram Plante, president of Mr. Hubert's Bond Electric Corporation of Jersey City, N. J., is executor and trustee of the estate.

Grant Interview.

Afterward the committee granted an interview to reporters, with Mr. Coolidge acting as chairman.

Mr. Smith pointed out that Mr. Hubert had made an unique provision in his will and that the committee, under the will, had been the judge of how much to give each institution, as well as what institutions should benefit.

"We have tried the best we know how to have this money make more money for charity," Mr. Smith said. "We have been in session at regular intervals since June or July and have had a pleasant time together."

He explained that a number of circumstances had been taken into consideration in distributing the fund.

"We have tried very hard to have the service from the expenditure of this money spread over the largest number of people," he said, citing the bequest of $500,000 to the Provident hospital, of Chicago, to be used to train young negroes to be physicians.

"This will have a far reaching effect down through the ages," he commented.

Following are the bequests to be made from funds on hand:

St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, $500,000.

$500,000 to Scouts.

Boy Scouts of America, $500,000.

Girl Scouts, Inc., $500,000.

Provident Hospital, Chicago, $500,000.

Beekman Street Hospital, New York, $500,000.

Children's Aid Society, New York, $200,000, for a children's center.

American National Red Cross, New York, $375,000, for a building to be constructed by the New York chapter in New York city.

Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, N. J., $250,000, for erection of an addition to the central building.

New York Foundlings Hospital, $50,000.

International Migration Service, Inc., American branch, $50,000.

Jewish Mental Health Society, New York, $250,000 toward building a new hospital.

National Committee for Mental Hygiene, $250,000.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America, $250,000.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, $175,000, toward a new building.

First Million.

The first million dollars of the residuary estate will go to these eight charities:

University of Chicago, $250,000, for the school of social service administration.

Henry Street Settlement, New York, $100,000.

American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., $100,000.

Beth Israel Hospital Association, New York, $200,000, toward completion of its new building.

Howard University, Washington D. C., $200,000, toward building a medical school at the university.

William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., $50,000.

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., $50,000.

University of Virginia, $50,000.

Ten other institutions receive each 10 per cent of the balance of the estate. They are:

Warm Springs Foundation.

Kent school, Kent, Conn.; New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Inc.; Leonard Wood Memorial for Eradication of Leprosy; Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass.; Madonna house, New York; trustees of Smith college, Northampton, Mass., for the Smith School for Social Work; Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Forrist Institute of Law; Maternity Center Association, New York; Rollins college, Winter Haven, Fla.

Conrad Hubert was born in Minsk, Russia, in 1860, of Jewish parentage. At the age of 13 he was thrown upon his own resources. He began work as a distillery hand in Germany, returning in 1879 to join his father in the wine business. The money which the family made was lost through reverses and Hubert, when he was 22, came to the United States.

Until he was 40 his business life was varied. He engaged successively in the retail cigar business, the operation of a restaurant, as boarding house keeper, as a farmer and retail milk dealer, and then in the watch business. During all this time he worked on various inventions and, in 1898, he perfected and patented the pocket flashlight.

The first flashlight company, the American Eveready Company, was formed by Mr. Hubert and L. H. Keller. Mr. Hubert was president until it was sold to the National Carbon Company about 12 years ago. He and Mr. Keller then formed the Yale Electric Corporation, which, in 1928, changed its name to the Bond Electric Company of Jersey City. At the time of his death Mr. Hubert was chairman of the board of the latter company.

Besides originating the flashlight, he developed and promoted the manufacture of the miniature incandescent lamp, a vacuum cleaner, a pocket cigar lighter, an electric vibrator and other devices.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE
JAN 17 1930

Offer $414,500 in 20 Minutes to Help Negroes

Provident Hospital Plans Pushed at Banquet.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.
(Picture on back page.)

Gifts totaling $414,500 in twenty-one minutes for the projected Negro hospital and medical teaching center in Chicago was the record made last evening at a quiet little dinner which Samuel Insull gave in the quiet little English room of the Blackstone hotel to thirty of his white and colored friends.

Less than a third of the three millions required for the launching of this great and direly needed benefaction now remains to be raised.

Gifts by the Rockefeller General Education board ($1,000,000), the Conrad Hubert estate of New York City ($500,000), and the Rosenwald foundation ($250,000) were made known last month.

Night before last a group of 25 colored business and professional men and 46 colored nurses at a quiet little dinner of their own raised $20,175.

Thus, sums totaling $2,184,675 have been pledged. The sum of $815,325 remains to be raised. It is expected that the end of next week will see most of that amount pledged.

Last night's top notcher at the Insull party was a gift of $100,000 by the Public Health institute, the foundation whose differences with the medical profession on the foundation's right to make its work known to suffering mankind recently made clamorous history. That gorgeous gift having been announced by Col. A. A. Sprague, and having been heartily applauded, Col. Sprague added in the manner of a happy afterthought these words.

"And, Mr. Insull, I was asked by Mr. R. T. Crane Jr., who couldn't be here tonight, to say that he would like to give $50,000."

Then Col. Sprague had another happy thought, saying "O, yes! And Mr. Max Epstein, who is in New York—that's the only reason he isn't here this evening—also asked me to present his subscription of $50,000."

Thereupon the host spoke in a small, casual tone, saying, "I'll give $50,000," and all the reporters had to peer, and crane, and ask, "Who said that? Louder, please."

Mr. Insull promptly became louder, as follows:

"Mr. Keeley"—addressing James Keeley, one of the vice presidents of the Pullman company—"perhaps you can tell us to what extent the Pullman company, to which the well being of our Negro fellow citizens must be a matter of real concern, will cooperate with this great project."

Mr. Keeley replied that he had high hopes, that conferences were in progress, and that the Pullman company would not be unmindful of the opportunity to aid a race with which it long had worked. Meanwhile, to show how much in earnest he personally was, he asked the recorders to put him down for $1,000.

And so the good, specific talk over the coffee cups purled along toward the evening's total of more than four hundred thousand dollars.

Jesse Binga, the colored banker, who began his Chicago career as a youth willing to do anything honest for a quarter, rose and made quite a little speech, pausing once to ask whether it were too much of a speech.

"No! No! Go on!" said the white magnificoes. "Well," continued Mr. Binga, "this is a great cause. None knows better than I the need of hospital service for my race in Chicago and the need of educational opportunities for colored physicians. I know this so thoroughly and feel it so deeply that I'm going to give $5,000 if I have to take off my coat and get a new job in order to earn it." [Prolonged applause.]

Then it cost Willoughby Walling $5,500 to match dollars with the forty-six colored hospital nurses who on Wednesday night gave $5,500 to the fund. "I want to match every dollar they gave," said Mr. Walling, "because I think their deed was beautiful. It's real self-sacrifice!"

After Martin J. Insull had pledged $5,000 for himself and his wife, his brother, Samuel, said, "Mr. Insull also has suggested to me that $20,000 be pledged for the Middle West Utilities and its subsidiaries, and between us I think we can arrange it." Laughter, then, from the guests, who understood Brother Samuel's position in Middle West Utilities.

Besides those already mentioned the following pledges were announced:

Marshall Field III	$15,000
Clarence W. Sills	10,000
Louis B. Kuppenheimer	10,000
Central Trust company and affiliated companies	10,000
Boetius Sullivan	10,000
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice L. Rothschild	6,000
Jacob M. Loeb	6,000
Samuel Insull Jr.	5,000
Mrs. Samuel Insull Sr.	5,000
Col. A. A. Sprague	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. James H. Becker	5,000
James Simpson	5,000
L. E. Myers	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody	3,000
Frederick A. Ingalls	3,000
B. J. Rosenthal	3,000
George E. Scott	2,500
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Meyer	2,500
Charles Piez	2,500
Bernard E. Sunny	2,500
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Schuyler	2,000
Mr. and Mrs. Martin C. Schwab	2,000
Frank G. Logan	1,000
Rufus C. Dawes	1,000
Joseph H. King	1,000

The most costly gift of the evening was Samuel Insull's. For it cost him just $50,000 to win back the regard of the newspaper photographers—faithful, eager, mannerly young men ever willing to help good causes with their vivid publicity—who had come quietly into the English room to take pictures. They received permission from Mr. Insull's aids, and they were expediting their work when he shouted at them, "Well, hurry up! Don't spoil the dinner. Take 'em and get out!"

The guests looked their distress.

"Now, one more, gentlemen," said one of the photographers after the first picture had been taken.

"Yes, an' that'll mean a third!" snarled the host. "It's always the way."

You could have cut the shamed silence.

Later Jacob M. Loeb, one of the evening's donors, begged the photographer not to feel hurt by the sorry incident.

"I guess, Mr. Loeb," said Photographer John Steger, "that in view of Mr. Insull's gift of $50,000 for the good cause we can overlook his temper. Besides, we're used to it."

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

JAN 7 1930

Two $100,000 Gifts Aid $3,000,000 Fund for Negro Hospital

The Provident hospital, for which a campaign to complete a $3,000,000 fund soon will be started, has been given gifts of $100,000 each from two wealthy Chicagoans, Dr. Frank Billings, general chairman, announced yesterday at a meeting in the Palmer house.

The two new gifts bring the fund to $1,950,000, practically two-thirds of that needed before a medical center for Negroes can be established by the hospital with the coöperation of the University of Chicago. One million was received from the general education board of the Rockefeller foundation; $500,000 from the Hubert estate which has just been divided by Alfred E. Smith, Calvin Coolidge and Julius Rosenwald, and $250,000 from the Rosenwald fund.

Among the 150 persons at the meeting, one of a series preliminary to the actual campaign, were thirty lawyers, headed by Judge Hugo M. Friend, and twenty steel men headed by George Scott, president of the American Steel foundries. Mrs. Andrew MacLeish is chairman of the women workers.

Among others were Jacob M. Loeb, who presided; Col. A. A. Sprague, chairman of the executive committee; Alexander L. Jackson, president of the hospital; Dr. Arnold H. Kegel, health commissioner, and Dr. Herman Bundesen.

NEW YORK SUN

JAN 6 1930

$6,000,000 Hubert Trust Fund Beneficiaries Are Announced

Thirty-three Institutions Are to Benefit—St. Vincent's and Beekman Street Hospitals Get $500,000 Each.

The charitable, religious and educational institutions which have been selected by former President Calvin Coolidge, former Governor Alfred E. Smith and Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, to participate in the trust fund of more than $6,000,000 created by the late Conrad Hubert, Jersey City flashlight manufacturer, were announced today by the committee, which was chosen by the Bankers Trust Company and C. Bertram Plante, Hubert's executors and trustees.

The institutions are thirty-three in number, and are widely divergent in nature, activities and in their location in the United States and its possessions. The list of projects selected for gifts from the Hubert estate reflects, according to the members of the committee of three, both the ideals of Conrad Hubert, who was an active philanthropist during his lifetime, and the beliefs of the members of the committee as to the greatest needs in philanthropic work in the country.

Because of the unusual basis on which the Hubert bequests were made, that of having been apportioned by three of the leading public men of the nation, it is expected that the organizations rewarded will take advantage of the publicity received from their indorsement by Smith, Coolidge and Rosewald to raise large sums on their own account.

Intention of Committee.

It was the intention of the committee that this should be done, and in practically all cases the commitment of funds was voted with the "urgent request" that the institutions benefiting raise a like amount or as much more as possible. In this way, it is expected, the six millions or more distributed will produce an additional nine millions, making a total increase of $15,000,000 approximately.

None of the gifts are for endowments, but all are for the furtherance of matured plans involving capital expenditures, rather than annual maintenance. To insure the organizations raising of additional funds, the amounts awarded have in no case been sufficient to complete the programs embarked upon by the organizations.

The awards were made in three classes. The first class, including fifteen separate organizations, will receive a total of $4,600,000 out of funds now on hand. Eight organizations in the second class will share the first million dollars of the residuary estate. Ten organizations in the third class divide equally the rest of the residuary, which if liquidated on as favorable a basis as the Bankers' Trust officials believe possible will provide an amount perhaps more than equal to that awarded the second group.

List of First Awards.

The awards of the first classification are as follows:

The St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New York	$500,000
The Boy Scouts of America	500,000
Girl Scouts, Inc.	500,000
Provident Hospital of Chicago	500,000
Beekman Street Hospital in the city of New York	500,000
The Children's Aid Society, in the city of New York. (To be used toward the cost of a children's center to be erected on the West Side of New York.)	200,000
The American National Red Cross. (To be used for the construction of a new building by the New York Chapter in New York city.)	375,000
Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City. (To be used for the erection of an addition to the Central Building.)	250,000
The New York Foundling Hospital, in the city of New York	50,000
International Migration Service, Inc., American Branch	50,000
Jewish Mental Health Society, in the city of New York. (To be used toward building a new hospital.)	250,000
The National Committee for Mental Hygiene	250,000
The Jewish Theological Seminary of America	250,000
Young Men's Hebrew Association, in the city of New York. (To be used toward the cost of its new building.)	175,000
New York University, in the city of New York. (To be used toward the cost of new building proposed to be erected at Greene street and Waverly Place.)	250,000

In the above group the Provident Hospital of Chicago is one of the two negro enterprises selected by the committee. The gift to Provident Hospital will be for the purpose of aiding that institution in its efforts to train negro physicians and surgeons, while a gift to Howard University of Washington, D. C., will be for the building of the medical school. In this manner the committee has endeavored to provide partial amelioration of a condition which has confronted public health workers among the negroes, namely, the shortage of medical schools which will accept negro students, and the inadequate number of hospitals which will accept negro doctors as internes.

The Second Group.

The full list of the second group is as follows:

PAYABLE OUT OF THE FIRST $1,000,000 OF RESIDUARY ESTATE.

University of Chicago, 25 per cent. (to be used for the School of Social Service Administration)	$250,000
Henry Street Settlement, in the City of New York, 10 per cent. (to be used for additional nursing service).	100,000
American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., 10 per cent.	100,000
Beth Israel Hospital Association, in the City of New York, 20 per cent. (to be used in connection with the completion of its hospital building).	200,000
Howard University, in the City of Washington, D. C., 20 per cent. (to be used in connection with the building of the Medical School at said university)	200,000
William and Mary College of Williamsburg, Va.	50,000
The Catholic University of America, located in the City of Washington, D. C.	50,000
University of Virginia	50,000

The Final Group.

In the final group of residuary legatees selected by the committee, ten institutions are named. One of them, the Clarke School for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass., is a project to which Mrs. Grace Coolidge has devoted much time and effort, and its selection is taken as an indication of Mr. Coolidge's personal belief in the great need of such philanthropy. The complete list of residuary beneficiaries, all of which will share equally in the remainder of the Hubert estate, follows. The complete liquidation of the estate may take as long as two years:

The Kent School of Kent, Conn.

New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Inc.

Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy.

Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass.

Madonna House of 171 Cherry street, New York city.

The trustees of the Smith College, for the Smith College School for Social Work, of Northampton, Mass.

Johns Hopkins University (for the use of its Institute of Law).

Maternity Center Association (incorporated 1919) of 579 Madison avenue, New York city.

Rollins College of Winter Haven, Fla.

Governor's Pet Project.

The Georgia Warm Springs Foundation is a charity with which Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has long been identified. The Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy is the only territorial charity to benefit, its principal headquarters being located in the Philippine Islands. The choice of Rollins College at Winter Haven, Fla., as a beneficiary reflects the attempt of the committee to keep up, when need was shown, the philanthropies which Hubert had aided in his lifetime.

Gov. Smith, acting as spokesman for the committee, said that the executors of the estate had sold the securities left by Hubert at high prices before the recent stock market crash, and that as a result there had been no depreciation of the estate, as might have been expected. Some parts of the fund still remain to be liquidated, he added, but it is expected that a considerable amount will be accumulated for the residuary legatees. Neither the committee nor the executors wished to make any public estimate at the present time as to what that figure might be, however.

More than 1,600 applications were received by the committee, it was said. Many of these were appeals for personal aid and were ignored as outside the scope of the Hubert bequest. All organizations whose needs were considered were asked to furnish a balance sheet and a matured program based on the receipt of a gift. Some institutions which had not furnished an application were inquired into by the committee, it was said.

The committee, which has now disbanded at the completion of its work, met over a dozen times in the Bankers Trust Building at 16 Wall street. On each occasion Mr. Coolidge came from Northampton to attend and Mr. Rosenwald from Chicago. All served without pay, and each devoted many hours to the work, according to the executors.

Indiana.

Hospitals-1930

SEGREGATED WARDS HAVE ONLY 90 BEDS

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Physician's Efforts Fail To Get Woman Hospital Accommodations

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The City hospital is amply supplied with space enough to accommodate white patients, but miserably short on accommodation for Negro patients. Recorder

It has just recently been revealed that not more than 90 beds are provided at the hospital to take care of Indianapolis' one sixth Negro population. 2-5-30

The City hospital is a public institution pure and simple, yet Negro physicians are not permitted to hold staff positions within its walls. And it has for long not been a policy of that hospital to give colored interns even a good look in." But the taxpayer, whose money is used to maintain such an institution, keeps on paying and wondering what it is all about.

Things Getting Worse

In the meanwhile things are getting worse and worse.

That something is drastically wrong with the City hospitalization system, is now quite evident.

Miss Alice Berry, age 24, who died recently outside the hospital after repeated efforts on the part of her physicians were made unsuccessfully to gain admission for her, is a striking case in point.

This woman, although deathly ill, was unable to gain admittance to the City hospital because of what was said to be the crowded condition of the Colored Women's ward.

At the time unsuccessful attempts were being made to secure admission to the City hospital for Miss Berry, it was revealed that there were three similar cases on the waiting list. As soon as these were disposed of, it was pointed out, Miss Berry's admittance would be made possible.

It is true that a nurse was sent from the hospital who rendered the sick woman very efficient service. But the physical condition of the patient coupled with the lack of hospital facilities, adequate attention was a matter of impossibility. The result was that the patient died without having been admitted to the hospital. To the fact that she was never admitted has been largely attributed to circumstances involving Miss Berry's death. Exactly one day after the young woman's death, the Y. W. C. A. was notified by the City hospitals that a bed had been prepared for Miss Berry.

An investigation effected personally by an Indianapolis Recorder staff correspondent at the hospital, Sunday, revealed the fact that one entire side of the Colored Women's ward was being used for cases of maternity. Ordinarily there are only four of five beds for that particular service in the colored women's wards. Due to a large number of confinement cases the maternity ward had to be extended.

Miss Berry's case is only one example of the many others that have actually died because admittance to the hospital could not be secured.

Whites Given Preference?

The average citizen will be surprised to know that when admittance to the City hospital is applied for by telephone, the question is asked, "Are you white or colored?" Of course if you happen to be colored, you are more or less likely to be told to "call again."

There are less than fifty beds in what is known at the hospital as B-3. This is the only ward used entirely by colored women.

Citizens interested in fair play are hoping that some steps will be taken in the near future to offset the terrible conditions existing at the City hospital.

Our Contemporaries Say

SHALL WE HAVE A HOSPITAL?

Indianapolis Recorder

6-28-30

Sustained efforts and interest on the part of leaders in the Drake Memorial Hospital movement are necessary to bring to fruition their vision and plans. But sustained efforts on the part of leadership will be fruitless without a corresponding interest on the part of the public in general, who, in the final analysis have the real say as to whether we shall have a Negro staffed hospital in our city affording hospital facilities for our people.

In due time the question of the proposed hospital will be put squarely up to the people of Norfolk as a whole. A financial campaign is being planned which is expected to reach every resident here. Only by a worthwhile response in this campaign can the public evidence that it has the proper racial consciousness and self-interest to promote the establishment of a hospital. It is sincerely hoped that the evidence will be unmistakably encouraging. Given the proper encouragement the leaders in the movement can be depended on to exhaust every resource in order that the proposed institution shall become a reality.

Public foundations which have made a study of hospitalization throughout the country are convinced that not only are colored Americans woefully limited in available hospital facilities for the proper care and treatment of ailments, but that the race is sorely in need of facilities for nurse training and interneship. Is it not possible to visualize a nurse training school of first class for our local girls, and interneship opportunities for our local medical school graduate? All these things are not only desireable but entirely possible. To obtain them however, we must have the whole community to pull together toward that aim. The Drake Memorial Hospital Association deserves the interest and support of every citizen here.

—THE NORFOLK (VA.) JOURNAL-GUIDE.

National Hospital Group Meets at Indianapolis

Defender

8-2-30

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1. — Everything is in readiness for the convening of the National Hospital association here on Aug. 17 to 22. The opening session of the body is scheduled to be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Aug. 18.

In addition to the usually well balanced program in which some of the most prominent hospital heads of the country will take part, a large feature of this year's program will be given over to addresses by some of the leading hospital folk of the world. Among those to speak are Dr. W. H. Walsh, the nationally renowned hospital expert; Dr. Bert Caldwell, executive secretary of the American Hospital association; Dr. W. A. Doeppers, superintendent of the Indianapolis city hospital; Dr. J. Edward Perry, Wheatley Provident hospital; Dr. W. A. Warfield, Freedmen's hospital, Washington; Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, and other nationally known men and women.

The country is just waking up to the hospital needs of Negro people and the National Hospital association is the chief factor in this awakening and it is expected that all persons interested in this important work will be on hand at Indianapolis Monday morning, Aug. 18.

Hospitals-1930

Indiana.

RECORDER
Indianapolis.
DEC 18 1930 Ind.

CITY HOSPITAL.

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Investigation shows that conditions at the City Hospital have improved immensely during the last few months. Contrary to previous revelations patients who heretofore received scant, if any attention, at the hospital are now being accorded considerably more of the sort of treatment to which they are entitled.

With these adjustments has come a change of atmosphere in and around the institution that is remarkable for its necessary effect upon a tax-paying public. Officials, interns, nurses, attendants and other employees have undergone a change of attitude toward patients that should make for much progress in the administration of the affairs of the institution. A far greater measure of courtesy toward visiting citizens, is, according to the report everywhere in evidence at the hospital. A circumstance that differs very widely from previous methods as practiced there. The dirty linen, stuffy and ill-kept wards, and carelessly prepared food so insistantly complained of not very long ago have all disappeared and replaced by far more acceptable state of things at the City Hospital. As as result, a greater amount of public confidence is being reposed in the administrative system of the institution.

It is to be hoped, now that these necessary changes have been effected that some steps be taken in the matter of inaugurating on the Hospital staff of physicians needed representation for colored citizens. In view of the fact that Catholics, Jews and other elements of the city's population are recognized at the institution in this way, it remains to be seen to what extent Negroes will be recognized in a like manner. There is no denying the fact that among the colored physicians in Indianapolis, there are many that would be a credit to the institution as well as the profession. An opportunity, such as that which is being advocated, if opened to colored physicians, would go a long way toward solving the City Hospital problem satisfactorily to all.

Greater representation for Colored citizens on the City Hospital staff of medical practitioners, is an inescapable necessity. No time should be lost in making preparation to provide this service to which our people are entitled.

Hospitals—1930

Kentucky

HERALD POST
LOUISVILLE, KY.

APR 26 1930

A REASONABLE PLEA.

WHATEVER commends itself to the good judgment of the board of Waverly Hill Sanatorium is by that very fact commended by general opinion.

These men are among the most self-sacrificing of those who give their time without reward, and often without recognition, to the public welfare. That they are zealots, fanatics if you choose, for improving the general health and for raising the standards of well-being in the community around them and in the State at large in no degree negatives their value as men of large affairs.

They come forward now with a plan for new construction and there is no dispute at all as to its pressing need.

They propose a hospital for children and one for Negroes and so doing strike at once at the two sources of trouble which, if brought under control, would most certainly benefit the whole health set-up.

If the funds can be provided, and that is a dominating "if," the work of improvement can be undertaken without delay and without resort to special financing, bond issues and the like.

The scheme contemplated appears in every way reasonable and practical.

It hangs on securing the full tax rate in both city and county.

Rigid economies, and that same zeal which is the basis and encouragement for such efforts, would do the rest.

Surely this is not to ask too much.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Times

AUG 8 - 1930

URGE NEW UNITS FOR SANATORIUM

$465,000 Outlay Sought for Negroes, Children, Other Waverly Hill Needs.

BUDGET REPORT IS MADE

A Negro unit, estimated to cost $212,000, and a children's building at a cost of $153,000 are extra-budget improvements advocated in the annual budget report of the Board of Tuberculosis Hospital, which operates the Waverly Hill Sanatorium.

A letter from A. H. Bowman, chairman, accompanying the budget also stressed the need of a road, to cost $9,000; a laundry addition at $10,000, fourteen fire hydrants at $30,500 and a power house to cost $50,000. This programme, for which the board has no present funds, aggregates $465,000.

The budget for the 1931 operation of the sanatorium asked $402,562.07 from the city and $204,750 from the county, a total of $607,312.07. This covers an estimated deficit to December 31 of $107,000, the sum of $25,000 for contingencies and $474,000 for actual operation.

Mr. Bowman pointed out that Kentucky's chief tuberculosis problem is now among Negroes. One out of every five Negro deaths is from consumption, and many cases in white families are traceable to Negro servants. The death rate is four or five times as large as among the whites.

The Negro accommodations consist of an old frame building planned to house sixty patients. One hundred have been crowded into it. Mr. Bowman described it as a veritable fire-trap.

The sanatorium has eighty children patients, housed in two old buildings The construction of an eight-inch water main and the installation of fourteen hydrants are regarded imperative as a fire measure.

Mr. Bowman believes that the construction of a power plant will save money on the amount of current now being bought from the Louisville Gas & Electric Company. The road from the buildings to the Dixie Highway is a real need, said Mr. Bowman. On Sundays as many as 300 machines are parked along the existing road, causing great congestion.

Hospitals-1930

Louisiana

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

APR 8 - 1930

A NEGRO HOSPITAL

ORLEANIANS are raising $250,000 for a negro college and hospital. The advance of the negroes of New Orleans and its territory permits many of them to pay a modest sum for hospital service. When New Orleans has raised its $250,000 for this purpose, Two Million Dollars will be available for the building of the hospital and the college.

Religious and philanthropic organizations outside are putting up $1,750,000. New Orleans—white and black—is asked to meet it with a Quarter of a million dollars. So if we were to look upon the proposal simply as an investment it is sound. But it is not a mere investment.

A QUARTER of the population of New Orleans is colored. In the economic way this is a very valuable part of our population. Practically every cent of money that the negroes of New Orleans earn is spent at home, and the negroes do an enormous proportion of the useful work of New Orleans.

Beyond this, is intimate relationship between the races. We have our share of undesirable negroes, just as we have our proportion of undesirable whites. But by and large the negroes of New Orleans are as sane in their racial attitude, as considerate, as understanding, as valuable as the negroes of any large city anywhere in the Country.

Less race friction appears in New Orleans than anywhere we know of. It is difficult to find among our substantial white people anyone who will not voluntarily testify to the good character, industry, and general good citizenship of a great majority of the negroes of his or her acquaintance. These wish the negroes advancement along sound lines, toward ever more useful citizenship and larger opportunity.

THE death rate among the Orleans negroes is too high—almost twice that of the whites. From a purely selfish standpoint this does not pay. All of us want to avoid contagion. If the negroes live in unsanitary surroundings, are not taught how to take care of their health, develop disease, they spread it to the white population. For they do a large part of the cooking, sewing, washing, nursing, and housework of all classes.

They are entitled to physicians of their own. Their physicians are entitled to proper training in negro hospitals, as white physicians are trained in white hospitals. It is desirable that negro nurses—men and women—be properly trained in the same way. That there is a demand for this hospital is self-evident, when you consider not only the negro population of New Orleans, but remember that in many sections of Louisiana the blacks predominate in a numerical way, and that half of the population of the state of Mississippi is colored.

It is futile in this case to discuss "the negro problem" in an academic way. If there is to be a general advance in conditions in our part of the world, we must keep constantly in mind the desirability of doing everything sound and reasonable to aid negroes in keeping pace with that advancement.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
Tuesday, July 1, 1930

SENATORS SLASH $400,000 IN FUNDS FROM HOUSE BILL

Charity Hospital Reduced to $950,000 Per Year for Biennium

By George Healy, Jr.
(The Times-Picayune Staff Representative)

Baton Rouge, La., June 30.—The Senate finance committee this afternoon made tentative arrangements for cutting approximately $400,000 from the general appropriations bill, passed by the House of Representatives last week.

Members of the finance committee started their consideration of the measure at 2 p. m., six hours before both branches of the Legislature reconvened after their week-end adjournment.

Governor Huey P. Long appeared before the finance committee and suggested that the House bill would have to be cut at least $500,000 per year to be within the state's revenues. Cuts agreed on this afternoon by the committee members aggregate approximately $200,000 per year, or $400,000 for the biennium. However, the committee will meet again Tuesday to consider several items in the general appropriations measure which were not taken up today.

Hospitals Reduced

Among cuts agreed upon this afternoon were: $19,200 per year for traveling expenses of district judges, duplicated in the item of the House bill providing for the executive department; $6250 per year from the item providing for parish and district fairs; $4500 per year from the allowance for the commissioner of statistics and labor; $160,000 per year from the allowance for the state board of health.

The appropriation of $1,100,000 per year for Charity hospital, New Orleans, included in the bill as passed by the House was cut to $950,000 per year by members of the committee. The biennial appropriation approved by the House for the Charity hospital at Shreveport was cut $57,000 by the committee.

The Central Louisiana state hospital appropriation was cut $100,000 for the two-year period, Governor Long suggesting that $50,000 per year should be added to the appropriation for the colony for the feeble minded.

Institutes Lose Funds

It will be possible, the chief executive told the committee, to transfer some patients from the insane hospitals to the new hospitals for epileptics being built by the colony.

Appropriations of $240,000 per year voted by the House for the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute at Ruston were reduced to $235,900 by the Senate committee; and members of the committee agreed to cut the $240,000 per year appropriations voted to the Southwestern Louisiana Institute to $230,000 per year.

An increase of $4510 per year was added to the annual appropriations of $275,000 voted by the House for the Louisiana Normal college.

Appropriations of $50,000 per year for buildings at the Southeastern Louisiana college were cut from the bill, and the maintenance appropriations for this college were reduced from $35,000 to $25,000 per annum.

Museum Gets $10,000

Partially counter-balancing cuts made by the committee were increases agreed upon for several departments and institutions.

The allowance for the state board of agriculture and immigration approved by the House was increased by $10,000, the committee making allowance for the appropriation of $5000 per year to this board for the enforcement of seed laws.

An addition of $10,000 per year for repairs and improvements was made to the appropriation for the state museum, and $300,000 was added to the appropriation to the East Louisiana state hospital for the biennial period.

The appropriation voted by the House to the Louisiana Training Institute also was increased $12,500 per year by the committee.

Southern university, a negro institution at Baton Rouge, which would have received an appropriation of $70,000 per year if the bill as passed by the House were to become law, will receive $91,000 per year if the Senate committee's recommendations are accepted.

Negro Fund Doubled

The appropriation for the Louisiana Negro Normal and Industrial school was increased from $5000 to $10,000 per year.

Increases aggregating $51,000 were placed in the appropriations for the State Industrial School for Girls, arrangement being made for the construction of a $40,000 building and for increasing the school's maintenance allowance.

Before finally submitting the bill, with amendments, to the Senate, members of the finance committee will consider the entire measure, comparing appropriations with anticipated revenues.

It is considered likely that additional cuts will be made before the measure and amendments are approved in full by the committee and reported to the Senate. After the Senate passes the amended bill, it will be necessary for the House to concur in all amendments made by the upper branch.

Ask Reasons for Ban on Physicians

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Race physicians will play a minor role in the new Flint-Goodridge hospital and white medical men will serve as chiefs of the various sections unless plans under discussion by the subcommittee of Dillard university, which is in charge of the hospital, are changed.

Neither local members of the medical profession nor representatives of Dillard university could be induced to make a statement. Dr. Thaddeus Taylor, Colored member of the subcommittee, and Warren Kearny (white), the chairman, each said that Edgar E. Stern, son-in-law of Julius Rosenwald and himself a well-known philanthropist, was the only one authorized to make a statement. Mr. Stern could not be reached.

It is known, though that after the meeting last week of the trustees of the new Dillard university the committee in charge of the hospital affairs met and a heated discussion occurred over the proposal to have nothing but white men serve as chiefs of the various sections with power to select their assistants, who might be white, with a few Colored men also.

After the committee meeting a group of Race physicians were called in, presumably to ratify the plan of having whites as chiefs of the sections making up the staff.

Under the plan proposed, aside from the training of nurses, it appears the biggest function of the Race in the new hospital would be to supply patients to the Race institution, heralded at the time of the drive for funds for it as the salvation of the Race physicians in this section of the South.

When the drive for funds for a greater Flint-Goodridge hospital was put on, a group of Race physicians

were then engaged in raising funds for the New Orleans Colored hospital, which was to have had a staff of Race physicians with a consulting staff of whites. At that time it was announced the local Race physicians had been induced to merge their project, a unit of the new proposed $2,000,000 Dilard university, formed from the merger of Straight and New Orleans universities.

The New Orleans and Straight school sites are each situated on the most prominent thoroughfares in the city. The city of New Orleans was asked to raise $250,000 and the white people responded liberally after Mayor Walmsley had publicly stated that it was worth the entire amount asked to get the Race schools off the sites they occupy.

The Methodist church, North, which owns New Orleans university, and the Congregational church, which owns Straight college, through their agencies, with the Rosenwald foundation and the general education board, are financing the new Dillard university and the hospital has been included to form part of the medical college, and the dental and nurse training schools.

While it has been recognized that some white specialists would be chosen as chiefs of some sections because of the scarcity of qualified Race men, the proposal to have all whites is considered by many to be the method proposed to avoid the necessity of having a mixed staff where Race physicians should sit in the staff meetings, as is necessary in a well-regulated hospital. To the layman it is easily apparent if Race men are excluded from serving as chiefs, one of the prime needs of the hospital is nullified.

It is reported that payments on pledges to the hospital have fallen far below expectations and this is attributed to some extent to have resulted from the Dillard university officials' definite statement on the perplexing question as to who is to compose the staff.

Hospitals—1930

Maryland

The Provident Hospital Slackers

Afro-American 8-2-30

Baltimore, Md

Two and a half years after Baltimore subscribed $174,726 to Provident Hospital only $60,000 has been collected.

Trustees in a statement run last week as an advertisement in the AFRO-AMERICAN, divided the unpaid balance into three portions:

1. $28,500, balance due on pledges of those who are paying quarterly.
2. $20,622.67, unpaid subscriptions of 1,000 persons who cannot be found.
3. $65,600, pledged by 3,000 persons who have paid nothing despite the fact that notices costing $1,500 in postage and printing have been sent to them.

The AFRO suggests that the hospital trustees publish, when the pledge payment time expires, the names of those who promised and paid not.

Omitting a very small number of persons who have not paid because of financial reverses, we believe that list would show a surprising number of churches, lodges, and professional people, who can pay, but who just haven't.

Publication of such a list would indicate to Baltimore who are the citizens of integrity, who are the weak-minded who say yes when they mean no, and who are those who are otherwise normal except that they seek to "Keep up with the Joneses."

Publication of such a list would make it available to other committees who must make campaigns for public funds.

Next year's community workers would save time and patience if they, by consulting the Provident Hospital "dead list," learn that in 1930 Dr. Felix Packard, Rev. Willard Fraternity and Professor Banneker Howard each subscribed $100 and to date have not paid one dime on their pledges.

In rare cases, an individual is unable to keep a pledge of honor. There is however no excuse for a church, a fraternal order or a professional man—not a declared bankrupt—failing to carry out his contract.

If Baltimore has 1,000 persons who have gotten lost in three years, the rest of us ought to know it.

If Baltimore has 3,000 bankrupts who haven't yet asked for a receiver, we ought to know that.

Let the list be published.

Hospitals - 1930

Mississippi.

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, ~~WIS.~~ Miss

AUG 6 - 1930

HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES MAY BE PUT HERE

Hattiesburg is among cities being outnumbered for location of a negro hospital by the Afro-American Sons and Daughters, when the Supreme Grand Lodge of that group meets at Eureka High School here August 19 to 22.

"Officials of the organization feel sure of placing a South Mississippi hospital at Hattiesburg if proper cooperation is given," a statement from race leaders here says.

They add that the local chamber of commerce has pledged its cooperation.

Superintendent I. C. Harper announces that all arrangements have been made for the grand lodge meeting.

"A special train will be formed in Clarksdale at all points north of Jackson and will arrive in Hattiesburg at 6:30 p. m. the same day. Approximately 1,800 delegates will attend. Free transportation from station to Eureka will be furnished by citizens of Hattiesburg in order that delegates may be able to attend the pre-convention program which will be furnished by the home office and hospital forces.

This organization has its home office in Yazoo City. It owns and operates the only negro hospital in the state. The order was founded and headed by Hon. T. J. Huddleston five years ago. The Afro-American-Sons and Daughters have 55,000 active members which prompts and supports health and education.

This order has more than $200,000 surplus money, with more than $100,000 loaned to members of order to aid them—building homes, lifting mortgages, and helping them in their farms. Churches and schools are also being assisted by this organization.

The most recent loan was made to rebuild Natchez Baptist College, owned and operated by negro Baptists in Natchez. This loan amounted to $40,000.

"The Afro-American-Sons and daughters boast of the fact that they are the only fraternal organization among negroes that gives free hospitalization, and transportation back to their respective homes. Through hospitalization this order has been able to reduce the death rate of its members 75 per cent. Through the efficient service of Dr. L. T. Miller, M. D., who is president of the order and chief surgeon of the hospital, 127 operations were performed in the month of June without a single death.

A local committee consists of: Rev. R. W. Woullard, chairman; Dr. J. L. Randall, M. D., Dr. J. S. Dove, M. D., Rev. H. D. Rhodes, Mr. Hardaway.

Hospitals—1930

Missouri.

POST DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

FEB 17 1930

NEGRO HOSPITAL OPPONENTS LOSE FIRST COURT TEST

Circuit Judge Fitzsimmons Overrules Demurrer, but Plaintiff Will Appeal to the Supreme Court.

A decision handed down today by Circuit Judge Fitzsimmons knocked out temporarily a suit filed last March to enjoin the city from erecting its proposed $1,200,000 hospital for Negroes on the site bounded by Whittier street and St. Ferdinand, Kennerly and Goode avenues.

The Judge overruled a demurrer of the plaintiff, Harry J. Meyering of 3811A Ashland avenue, to the city's defense answer. Ordinarily such a decision would leave the suit open for trial in Circuit Court, but Frank C. O'Malley, of counsel for the plaintiff, said the facts in the case all were conceded, the only question being one of law, and that the plaintiff would appeal the ruling at once to get the case before the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Meyering is president of the Chouteau-Lindell Improvement Association, an organization of whites adjoining the Negro residential district where the city plans to erect the hospital. He brought the suit as an individual taxpayer in behalf of a group of civic organizations, his lawyers have said.

The suit argued that the $4,500,000 hospital bond issue item of 1923 provided only for extensions of existing institutions, and that to place the Negro institution on the St. Ferdinand avenue site instead of adjoining the main City Hospital, which is at 1515 Lafayette avenue, would be a useless waste of public funds. The western location could not be contructed as an "extension," the suit maintained, adding that to put the hospital there instead of making it an annex of the existing hospital for whites would mean an additional cost of $191,000 for laboratory and other equipment and extra maintenance cost of $49,927 a year.

Judge Fitzsimmons held that the question of economy was not for him to decide. He declared that the language of the bond proposition should be construed to give the city authority to buy the St. Ferdinand avenue site as an extension of the city's hospital facilities. The decision quoted definitions and precedents to show the elastic legal meaning of the term "extension." Amplifying this, he said all public hospitals here are part of one unified system, under the language of the Charter.

Purchase of the western site would be a proper exercise of the power of the city for "extensions and equipment" of this system, the Court added. He referred to the desirability of erecting hospitals in surroundings conducive to the recovery of patients, including accessibility of physicians and visitors, and pointed out that the St. Ferdinand avenue location is in the heart of a Negro district and, therefore, would help patients get well.

Condemnation commissioners are about to complete their report on the acquisition of the western site. They are expected to fix damages for it at $260,000 and to assess no benefits against surrounding property. Negroes have urged use of this site, but medical leaders and some city officials have favored making the Negro hospital an annex to the one for whites as a matter of economy and in order to give more effective medical supervision. The ordinance to condemn the western site was passed in Mayor Kiel's administration. A repeal bill was introduced early in the Miller administration but failed of passage and now the city proposes to proceed with the original plan for a separate institution.

TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO.

FEB 11

$260,000 SITE FOR NEW NEGRO HOSPITAL

The site for the new negro hospital, voted seven years ago, will cost about $260,000, the condemnation commissioners reported today. A formal report is expected in four or five days.

The site is bounded by Cottage, Kennerly and Goode avenues and Whittier street, and contains 63 parcels of real estate. The entire cost of the site will be paid with bond issue funds. The building is expected to cost $1,200,000.

TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO.

FEB 18 1930

COURT APPROVES NORTH SITE FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

Judge Fitzsimmons Rules City Can Proceed at Once With Plans.

Circuit Judge Fitzsimmons in a decision today overruling a demurrer filed by Harry J. Meyering, 3811A Ashland avenue, president of Chouteau-Lindell Improvement Association held that the City of St. Louis was within its legal rights in proposing to construct a negro hospital in the block bounded by St. Ferdinand avenue, Whittier street, Kennerly and Goode avenues.

Authority to erect the institution was given in the bond issue of 1923, and the city plans to use $1,200,000 of bond issue funds for such purpose. Proceedings to condemn property on the site selected by the city now are pending in the Circuit Court.

Charges Excess Cost.

Meyering in his petition declared that the city has two hospitals, one at 1515 Lafayette avenue and the other at 2945 Lawton avenue, the latter institution being exclusively for negroes. The proposed institution, he pointed out, would be four miles from either of the present hospitals and would not therefore be either an addition to or an extension of any present hospitals.

The plaintiff also alleged that the cost of providing laboratory equipment and servicing the proposed hospital would amount to $191,000 in excess of what the cost would be if the building were erected as an addition to either of the present institutions, and that the upkeep would be $49,927 greater if the city were allowed to put up the structure on the contemplated site.

Quotes Writer.

In his decision Judge Fitzsimmons quoted from "The American Hospital of the Twentieth Century" concerning hospital sites. The article by Edward F. Stevens reads in part:

"The improvement of the patient, the fundamental purpose of the institution, depends in large measure on its situation and environment—the contour of the land, the surrounding country, the aspect, the accessibility for friends of the patient and for visiting physicians, remoteness from disturbing influences, a site of sufficient size to insure privacy, are all contributory elements for the process of recovery."

"It is a matter of common knowledge," Judge Fitzsimmons said, "that the City Hospital on Lafayette avenue, to which the plaintiff would have the colored hospital added, is in a neighborhood where white people live and that the proposed hospital site on Kennerly avenue is in the heart of a negro district, and therefore would have many contributory elements for the process of recovery of colored patients."

DR. RICHARDSON LEAVES WORK AT WHEATLEY

1-21-30

Changes in Personnel and Policies Given as Her Reason for Act

Dr. Katharine Richardson, founder and superintendent of Mercy Hospital, Independence and Woodland avenues, and for seven years a sponsor and advisor of Wheatley-Provident hospital and its Mercy-Wheatley ward for colored children, announced last week her withdrawal from the affairs at Wheatley hospital entirely.

Dr. Richardson stated her reasons in a letter to C. Whit Pfeiffer, executive director of the Council of Social Agencies, a copy of which was sent by her to The Call and is printed below:

Dear Mr. Pfeiffer:

I am wishing you to understand the circumstances connected with my seven years' service at Wheatley hospital which now, to my deep regret, must be terminated.

In the time mentioned, as I have been told, I have been able to secure about $96,000.00 for the Negroes. Additional land came as a gift from Wm. Volker, and with the help of Mr. Niles and Wm. Volker a satisfactory addition was added to the old building, and with the help of other friends the entire place was furnished with the most modern equipment. Following this, the added activities consisted in the upkeep of wards and clinics, particularly of a department used for the care of sick and crippled children, and the establishment and carrying out of such school activities as resulted in the graduation of three most excellently well trained Pediatricians and Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat men, some of whom are now occupying the highest teaching positions open to colored men in the United States, one of them having been selected to organize and manage the Pediatric Negro department of the Chicago university.

The property secured is in the hands of an equal number of white and colored, neither of which groups can act without the unaminous consent of the other. By this plan, I hoped to secure to the colored people an uninterrupted possession of their fine property on the whole of which there is now no debt they themselves having lifted the mortgage on the old building which action was demanded as a condition of building the annex.

Having lost the best of our graduates, all preparation had been made for another two years' term of school at the institution, instruction to be given as before by a group of the best known white men belonging to the different hospital staffs.

All of the money remaining in the Mercy-Wheatley treasury—the account of which has, by the unpaid services of Mrs. O. U. Hoover, been through these seven years kept entirely separate from those of Mercy—has, together with a considerable amount contributed by white friends, now been turned over to Dr. Bruce, and the books closed.

The money this year received from the Charities, besides much obtained from other sources, and given especially for the Mercy-Wards-and-Clinics, has also been turned over to Dr. Bruce, for the real betterment and improvement of building needs of the old hospital building. Roof, new boiler, bath facilities, elevator improvements, window stripping, and many other things have, through this means, been secured, and meantime, a few of the most needy of the applicants have been cared for in the old building.

Since spring, the Mercy-Wheatley-Wards have been closed. This was done to assure the money for the above mentioned necessities, without which Wheatley work could no longer have continued.

Dr. Bruce has succeeded Dr. Perry as superintendent, and the policy decided upon by himself, and which demands an entire colored rule at Wheatley, with no authority for myself in my offered post of advisor, makes it imperative that I should withdraw from the work in general, as I concede that I have no right to leave at the Wheatley the name of Mercy hospital, unless at the same time I could guard its interests and secure for the work in the new building the same degree of excellence as is demanded in the main hospital at Independence and Woodland.

Therefore, and with the very deepest regret, I withdraw from all activities at the Wheatley-Provident hospital, offering my assistance at any time in the future when, as it would seem, such assistance would be welcome and proper.

I truly sorry to sever my friendly connections with the Negro people in their hospital work, and I am anxious that the Charities Commitee understand that it would not be possible for anyone to hold such relations as I have held toward this Negro work and yet be not profoundly disappointed at its discontinuance. I am

Sincerely,
KATHARINE B. RICHARDSON, M. D.

MOST MODERN PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN COUNTRY NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Eight Floors of Brand New, Spick and Span Equipment Fulfill Fondest Dreams of Public and Physicians

WHEN the doors of the new $350,000 general hospital No. 2 are thrown open for a public inspection next Sunday afternoon, Kansas City citizens are due to get one of the most pleasant surprises of their lives.

No matter what one may have expected in a hospital, he is sure to be more than satisfied with what the city has provided for him in this magnificent new plant.

To begin with, there is not a single second hand piece of anything in the new building. It is brand new, spick and span, from basement to roof garden porch.

In the second place, the city officials have not only built a new hospital, but they have built the very best hospital, with the most modern hospital design and have installed in the building the latest and best equipment obtainable.

They did not try to build something "good enough for Negroes" but something as good as money could buy.

There is so much to tell about the building and all of it is so good and so unbelievable that it is difficult to know where to begin. Let's start at the very bottom, in what is known as the basement floor, and go up to the top.

Roomy, Model Kitchen

A linen room, storage room and a rest room for women employes is found in the basement. Close by is a room constructed to hold the clothes of patients while they are in the hospital. Each set of clothes will be hung in a bag so it will be fresh and unwrinkled when it is to be donned again.

Another room houses the model training kitchen for dietitians. Twelve girls can receive instructions at one time and each works at a shining metal table, with a gas burner, sink and lockers all built together for her convenience. Here they learn all about diets, and here, too, are prepared the special diets ordered by doctors for patients who cannot eat the regular meals.

There is a dining room for nurses, for the staff and for other employes with a small serving kitchen attached.

But the prize exhibit of the floor is the roomy, model kitchen which contains heaps of electrical machinery. A giant cooking range holds the center of the stage, flanked on one side by a huge, shiny soup pot and on the other by a combination broiler and griddle. Off in a corner is an oven for baking and next to it a bread storage cabinet and table. A meat block has its niche. A long steam table and monel metal (rustless and stainless) work bench is in front of the range.

An electric mixer, bread slicer, meat slicer, potato peeler and dishwasher form the electrical helps, to say nothing of the great electric refrigerator which keeps meats, dairy products and vegetables at three different temperatures.

Outpatient Service

On the next floor, known as the ground floor, is located the receiving ward for all patients. The ward, situated at the ambulance entrance, has all the necessary equipment for diagnosing cases and providing emergency treatment. Patients seriously ill are sent to the proper wards in the hospital and others are treated and sent home.

In this ward one sees the first of many units of sterlizing equipment, which cost all told, $6,000.

Eight rooms on this floor are devoted to examining clinic patients. This outpatient service is supervised by the hospital social worker who has a desk at the entrance. One of the examining rooms is for dental cases and has $2,000 work of equipment in it alone.

Suspected tuberculosis cases in this clinic have a suite of rooms of their own consisting of a waiting room dressing room and examining room.

$13,000 X-ray Equipment

On this floor also, are located the suites of rooms for the x-ray department and the clinical laboratory.

More than $13,000 worth of equipment has been placed in the x-ray rooms and it is said to be equal to any in the city, whether in public or private hospitals.

One feature is a portable x-ray machine which can be taken to the bedside of persons too ill to be moved so that a picture can be made on the spot. The room has a Foley cisto-urography machine, which is the only one of its kind in the city. Other expensive equipment takes up five rooms in all.

The clinical laboratory contains $11,000 worth of equipment including all sorts of delicate apparatus for chemists and pathologists. A special built electric refrigerator is in this laboratory.

A room on the floor is used as a dormitory for the orderlies in the building.

Administration Floor

The floor next above, which is the one slightly above the McCoy street level, is devoted to administration purposes. Here is the main entrance, lobby and reception room for the public, the private offices of the superintendent of the hospital, the superintendent of nurses and the private secretary for these officials.

Off at the end of the corridor toward the north is a nurses' class room seating fifty and connected with it is a nurses' demonstration room.

Down the western corridor is the dormitory for the internes, a library for them and a bath and lavatory for their use. At the extreme west end is a four-room observation ward.

The information desk and office space near the entrance has a telephone switchboard and is the center of the soft-speaking system installed on every floor of the building, by which the operator, speaking into three small microphones, can send a message at once to certain floors or to all floors.

Capacity Is 294 Beds

The second, third and fourth floors are exactly alike, being composed of wards, bath rooms, utility rooms and serving kitchens. There are five large and five small wards on each of these floors, two bath rooms for patients and two utility rooms for nurses.

Two rooms on each floor are given to seriously ill persons, whom doctors think best to remove from the wards.

Every bed is connected with an electric signal light system to summon nurses. When the button is pressed lights appear at the nurse control station, the supervisor's desk and over the ward door.

Every piece of furniture in the wards and about the hospital is of steel finished to look like wood. The beds are the best obtainable for hospital purpose—Simmons, with adjustable head rests.

Electric Food Carts

Each floor has its own serving kitchen with complete equipment for dispensing meals to patients. An electrically heated food cart is part of each of these kitchens. It is plugged into the socket forty-five minutes before meal time. Fifteen minutes before meal time it is taken to the big kitchen in the basement where it is plugged in while the food is being placed in its containers. Then it is taken back to its own floor and plugged in again while nurses serve trays from its heated food compartments. Each kitchen has it own electric refrigerator, tray rack and other equipment.

On the second floor is located the quarters for the superintendent, comprising a bedroom, bath and sitting room.

Electric, automatic, fool-proof elevators serve the various floors and are large enough to hold a bed.

Finest Operating Suite

The fifth floor will be a delight to surgeons who have been forced to operate in the quarters available at the old hospital, for it contains one of the finest suites of operating rooms in any hospital in this section of the country.

A Scanlan-Morris A-5 Balfour operating table with six positions, occupies the center of attention in the major operating room. It is said to be the best table manufactured in America. Surrounding it are all the necessary pieces of apparatus for skilled surgeons.

The floor and walls are of spotless white tile and all fitments here and throughout the hospital are of chrome nickel, stainless and rustless. Shining metal tables are there for instruments and paraphernalia of surgeons and attendants.

A special lighting and ventilating system has been installed for this room. The whole north wall is a window, allowing the maximum of daylight through. The window is double and has a system whereby chilled air is heated before being carried through the ventilators into the room.

Adjoining the major operating room is a minor operating room, constructed on a smaller scale, but having the identical features and equipment of the larger room. Hence, two operations can proceed at the same time.

Conveniences for Surgeons

In this suite is located a nurses' preparation room, a small dressing room, a room for anaesthatizing patients before operations and a complete sterilizing room. For surgeons, there is a wash-up room, a feature of which is the knee faucets, by which doctors may turn water off and on without touching any fittings with their hands. In addition, surgeons have a shower bath and dressing room, so they can change clothes, if they desire, after operations.

In the anaesthatizing room is one of the four metric gas machines installed in the hospital, which administers four gases and ether.

A McKenna fracture table for setting fractures occupies one room and five special built fracture beds are ready to care for injuries of this type.

A battery of wheel chairs is at the service of convalescents.

Room for Forty Mothers

Room for forty expectant mothers and cribs for forty babies are provided in another wing on this floor in the obstetrics ward.

The best possible equipment, with all the latest inventions, is there to care for new-born babies. An electrically heated dressing table is provided to see that Mr. Baby or Miss Baby does not catch cold while his clothes are being changed. Two electrically controlled incubators, all gleaming with their chrome nickel finish, are there for youngsters who require their treatment.

The bath for the tiny tots is one of the most interesting bits of equipment in the entire building. The water is controlled by an automatic thermostat, so that once the temperature of the water has been set, it will not change. Say the bath water must be 90. The thermostat is set at 90; when the water reaches a temperature of 90, another little jigger automatically holds it there. It is neither 87 or 92, but exactly 90, no matter how long the time it runs. The bath and equipment cost $400.

Altogether, there are five wards in obstetrics and two modern delivery rooms.

Sixth Floor to Children

Children rule the sixth floor. Here are beds for youngsters distributed through six wards. A glass enclosed nurses' control station enables the attendant to keep an eye on all.

A play space is provided for convalescent children, apart from the ward, so they will not disturb the sick. Children will play, and so a place has been made for them. Besides this play space, there is plenty of room out on the high-walled roof sun porch, where they can get the required sun baths.

Special children's baths, and children's drinking fountains are some of the conveniences found here. Aside from the children's sun porch, there is another for adults.

Laundry Cost $16,000

Clean linen for a hospital of this size and service calls for up-to-date laundry service and so all new equipment costing $16,000 has been installed in the basement of the old hospital. Openings into a soiled clothes chute are on each floor. The linen goes to the basement and is whisked across to the laundry.

For the present, nurses, of which there are sixty, will live in the south of the old hospital. As soon as the patients are moved into the new building, a brick wall will be built which will completely separate the old hospital into north and south sections. The north half will house isolation patients.

"The Best None Too Good"

So that is the hospital which the city officials have known to science was placed in it.
city officials promised Negro citizens complete manner have the
would be "the best that could spared no pains to erect a first class of the city kept their prom-
built." In this construction, the "best is none too good"
City Manager H. F. McElroy him- made to other cities, not to find what ise that the general hospital No. 2.
self made the promise and the new Negroes, but to find what was the
plant proves to the most skeptical latest idea in city hospitals. After
observer that he has kept his word. the building itself was completed, on-
Throughout the planning and con- ly the most advanced equipment

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There is a dining room for nurses, for the staff and for other employes with a small serving kitchen attached.

But the prize exhibit of the floor is the roomy, model kitchen which contains heaps of electrical machinery. A giant cooking range holds the center of the stage, flanked on one side by a huge, shiny soup pot and on the other by a combination broiler and griddle. Off in a corner is an oven for baking and next to it a bread storage cabinet and table. A meat block has its niche. A long steam table and monel metal (rustless and stainless) work bench is in front of the range.

An electric mixer, bread slicer, meat slicer, potato peeler and dishwasher form the electrical helps, to say nothing of the great electric refrigerator which keeps meats, dairy products and vegetables at three different temperatures.

Outpatient Service

On the next floor, known as the ground floor, is located the receiving ward for all patients. The ward, situated at the ambulance entrance, has all the necessary equipment for diagnosing cases and providing emergency treatment. Patients seriously ill are sent to the proper wards in the hospital and others are treated and sent home.

In this ward one sees the first of many units of sterlizing equipment, which cost all told, $6,000.

Eight rooms on this floor are devoted to examining clinic patients. This outpatient service is supervised by the hospital social worker who has a desk at the entrance. One of the examining rooms is for dental cases and has $2,000 work of equipment in it alone.

Suspected tuberculosis cases in this clinic have a suite of rooms of their own consisting of a waiting room, dressing room and examining room.

$13,000 X-ray Equipment

On this floor also, are located the suites of rooms for the x-ray department and the clinical laboratory.

More than $13,000 worth of equipment has been placed in the x-ray rooms and it is said to be equal to any in the city, whether in public or private hospitals.

One feature is a portable x-ray machine which can be taken to the bedside of persons too ill to be moved so that a picture can be made on the spot. The room has a Foley cisto-urography machine, which is the only one of its kind in the city. Other expensive equipment takes up five rooms in all.

The clinical laboratory contains $11,000 worth of equipment including all sorts of delicate apparatus for chemists and pathologists. A special built electric refrigerator is in this laboratory.

A room on the floor is used as a dormitory for the orderlies in the building.

Administration Floor

The floor next above, which is the one slightly above the McCoy street level, is devoted to administration purposes. Here is the main entrance, lobby and reception room for the public, the private offices of the superintendent of the hospital, the superintendent of nurses and the private secretary for these officials.

Off at the end of the corridor toward the north is a nurses' class room seating fifty and connected with it is a nurses' demonstration room.

Down the western corridor is the dormitory for the internes, a library for them and a bath and lavatory for their use. At the extreme west end is a four-room observation ward.

The information desk and office space near the entrance has a telephone switchboard and is the center of the soft-speaking system installed on every floor of the building, by which the operator, speaking into three small microphones, can send a message at once to certain floors or to all floors.

Capacity Is 294 Beds

The second, third and fourth floors are exactly alike, being composed of wards, bath rooms, utility rooms and serving kitchens. There are five large and five small wards on each of these floors, two bath rooms for patients and two utility rooms for nurses.

Two rooms on each floor are given to seriously ill persons, whom doctors think best to remove from the wards.

Every bed is connected with an electric signal light system to summon nurses. When the button is pressed lights appear at the nurse control station, the supervisor's desk and over the ward door.

Every piece of furniture in the wards and about the hospital is of steel finished to look like wood. The beds are the best obtainable for hospital purpose—Simmons, with adjustable head rests.

Electric Food Carts

Each floor has its own serving kitchen with complete equipment for dispensing meals to patients. An electrically heated food cart is part of each of these kitchens. It is plugged into the socket forty-five minutes before meal time. Fifteen minutes before meal time it is taken to the big kitchen in the basement where it is plugged in while the food is being placed in its containers. Then it is taken back to its own floor and plugged in again while nurses serve trays from its heated food compartments. Each kitchen has it own electric refrigerator, tray rack and other equipment.

On the second floor is located the quarters for the superintendent, comprising a bedroom, bath and sitting room.

Electric, automatic, fool-proof elevators serve the various floors and are large enough to hold a bed.

Finest Operating Suite

The fifth floor will be a delight to surgeons who have been forced to operate in the quarters available at the old hospital, for it contains one of the finest suites of operating rooms in any hospital in this section of the country.

A Scanlan-Morris A-5 Balfour operating table with six positions, occupies the center of attention in the major operating room. It is said to be the best table manufactured in America. Surrounding it are all the necessary pieces of apparatus for skilled surgeons.

The floor and walls are of spotless white tile and all fitments here and throughout the hospital are of chrome nickel, stainless and rustless. Shining metal tables are there for instruments and paraphernalia of surgeons and attendants.

A special lighting and ventilating system has been installed for this room. The whole north wall is a window, allowing the maximum of daylight through. The window is double and has a system whereby chilled air is heated before being carried through the ventilators into the room.

Adjoining the major operating room is a minor operating room, constructed on a smaller scale, but having the identical features and equipment of the larger room. Hence, two operations can proceed at the same time.

Conveniences for Surgeons

In this suite is located a nurses' preparation room, a small dressing room, a room for anaesthatizing patients before operations and a complete sterilizing room. For surgeons, there is a wash-up room, a feature of which is the knee faucets, by which doctors may turn water off and on without touching any fittings with their hands. In addition, surgeons have a shower bath and dressing room, so they can change clothes, if they desire, after operations.

In the anaesthatizing room is one of the four metric gas machines installed in the hospital, which administers four gases and ether.

A McKenna fracture table for setting fractures occupies one room and five special built fracture beds are ready to care for injuries of this type.

A battery of wheel chairs is at the service of convalescents.

Room for Forty Mothers

Room for forty expectant mothers and cribs for forty babies are provided in another wing on this floor in the obstetrics ward.

The best possible equipment, with all the latest inventions, is there to care for new-born babies. An electrically heated dressing table is provided to see that Mr. Baby or Miss Baby does not catch cold while his clothes are being changed. Two electrically controlled incubators, all gleaming with their chrome nickel finish, are there for youngsters who require their treatment.

The bath for the tiny tots is one of the most interesting bits of equipment in the entire building. The water is controlled by an automatic thermostat, so that once the temperature of the water has been set, it will not change. Say the bath water must be 90. The thermostat is set at 90; when the water reaches a temperature of 90, another little jigger automatically holds it there. It is neither 87 or 92, but exactly 90, no matter how long the time it runs. The bath and equipment cost $400.

Altogether, there are five wards in obstetrics and two modern delivery rooms.

Sixth Floor to Children

Children rule the sixth floor. Here are beds for youngsters distributed through six wards. A glass enclosed nurses' control station enables the attendant to keep an eye on all.

A play space is provided for convalescent children, apart from the ward, so they will not disturb the sick. Children will play, and so a place has been made for them. Besides this play space, there is plenty of room out on the high-walled roof sun porch, where they can get the required sun baths.

Special children's baths, and children's drinking fountains are some of the conveniences found here. Aside from the children's sun porch, there is another for adults.

Laundry Cost $16,000

Clean linen for a hospital of this size and service calls for up-to-date laundry service and so all new equipment costing $16,000 has been installed in the basement of the old hospital. Openings into a soiled clothes chute are on each floor. The linen goes to the basement and is whisked across to the laundry.

For the present, nurses, of which there are sixty, will live in the south of the old hospital. As soon as the patients are moved into the new building, a brick wall will be built which will completely separate the old hospital into north and south sections. The north half will house isolation patients.

"The Best None Too Good"

So that is the hospital which the city officials promised Negro citizens would be "the best that could be built."

City Manager H. F. McElroy himself made the promise and the new Negroes, but to find what plant proves to the most skeptical observer that he has kept his word. Throughout the planning and construction, the city officials have shown to science was placed in it. In this complete manner have the officials of the city kept their promise that the "best is none too good" general hospital No. 2.

Tours of observation were made to other cities, not to find what was the best that could be known. After the building itself was completed, only the most advanced equipment

Missouri.

Hospitals—1930

DR. J. E. PERRY RESIGNS AT WHEATLEY

Ends Twenty Years of Free Service; Succeeded by Dr. W. H. Bruce

After giving twenty years of free service as superintendent of Wheatley-Provident hospital and its predecessor, the Perry Sanitarium, Dr. J. Edward Perry tendered his resignation and retired last week as an active hospital executive.

Dr. Perry sent in his resignation in December, 1929, but consented to let the matter remain on the table until the board of directors could attend to some other matters.

Dr. Bruce Elected

At a special call meeting last Friday night, Dr. Perry's resignation was formally accepted by the board and Dr. W. H. Bruce, for many years assistant superintendent of the hospital, was elected superintendent.

Immediately following the board meeting, a meeting of the hospital association was called by the president, C. H. Calloway, and the position of superintendent emeritus was created and Dr. Perry was elected to it.

In his new office, Dr. Perry will not be in active charge at the hospital, but will be an ex-officio member of the executive committee.

Has Given Long Service

In his resignation, Dr. Perry stated that he had given twenty years of unremitting labor to the institution and he felt that its continued expansion in a business way demanded the services of a man who could give more attention to the business details. He expressed the hope that the hospital might soon reach the place where a business manager might be employed to relieve the superintendent of duties not strictly professional.

Started in 1910

The present Wheatley-Provident hospital is the outgrowth of the old Perry Sanitarium, which was opened at 1214 Vine street in 1910. In 1913, the Provident association took over the Perry Sanitarium and in 1915 the Wheatley-Provident associations joined and took over the management of the institution, naming it Wheatley-Provident hospital and retaining Dr. Perry as superintendent.

In 1917, the institution was incorporated and in 1918 it was moved to its present location at 1826 Forest avenue. For fourteen years, the hospital has had the services of Mrs. Eva Fox as secretary.

Throughout his entire service as superintendent, Dr. Perry has never received a salary.

Bruce Known as Surgeon

Dr W. H. Bruce, the incoming superintendent, is a Howard university graduate and took his interne work at the then Old City hospital. He located in Kansas City and has become well known in black and white medical circles for his work in surgery. In this branch of medicine, he follows in the footsteps of his predecessor, Dr. Perry, senior surgeon and dean of medical men in this part of the country.

Expansion Program Under Way

An expansion and re-organization program has been started at the hospital ad during the expansion the Mercy-Wheatley ward for children will be closed, according to announcement made yesterday by Dr. Katharine Richardson, superintendent of Mercy Children's hospital.

"This shutdown," said Dr. Richardson, "is only until September until we can carry out our program. The work on the children will be done in the meanwhile in rooms at Wheatley hospital under the direction of Dr. W. W. Caldwell, who is, as is generally known, an expert in children's work. Dr. Caldwell finished in the same class as Dr. W. H. Maddux and is a very capable man."

The clinic work usually done in the Mercy wing of the hospital will be done there as usual and at the usual hours.

Negroes Are Given Catholic Hospital

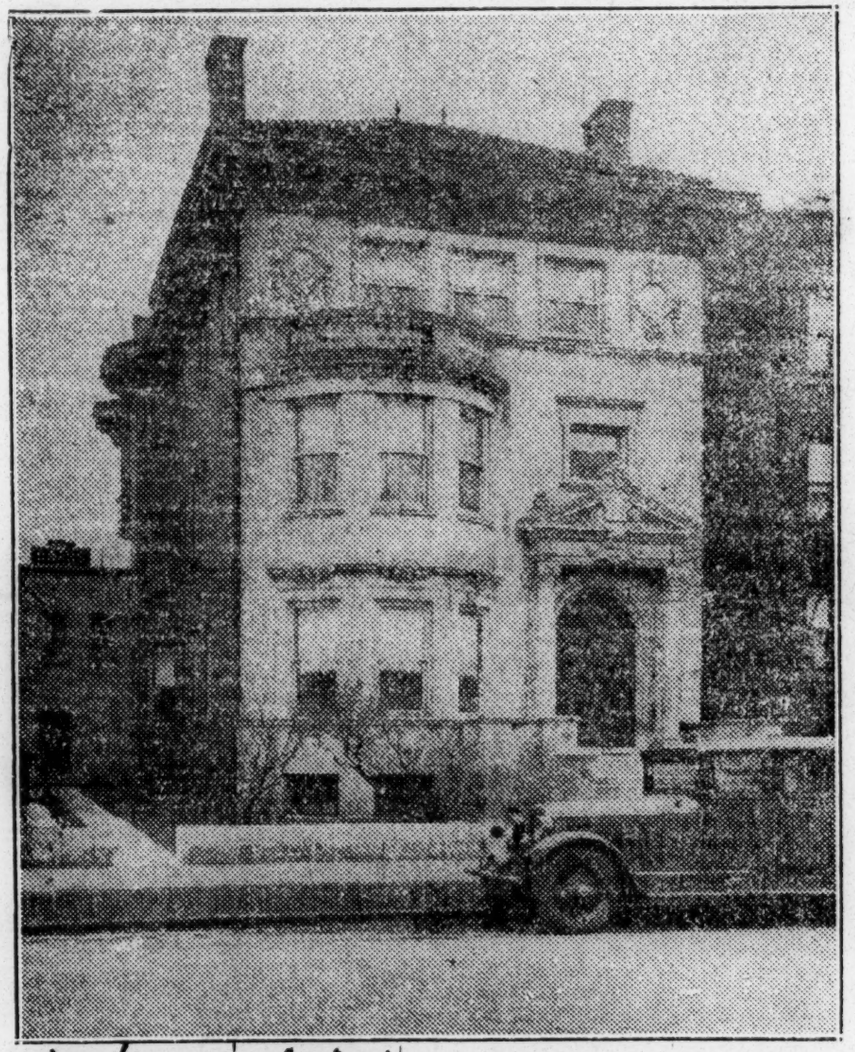
Journal and Guide

ST. LOUIS, Mo., (ANP)—As a part of the program for St. Louis University the university hospital, St. Mary's Infirmary, will be converted into a private hospital for colored patients as soon as the new Firm in Desloge Hospital is completed. 12-6-30

This action of the Roman Catholic authorities brings to a definite conclusion one of the two projects for hospitalization for St. Louis Negroes for which much effort has been expended during the past five years.

The other project, which involves the use of a bond issue of $1,200,000 for the construction of a municipal hospital to take the place of City Hospital No. 2 condemned as inadequate and as a fire trap, is still the object of controversy and indecision, first between the colored residents and the city authorities, and second between the city authorities themselves who do not seem to know how to go ahead.

ONLY RACE HOSPITAL OF ITS KIND OPENS IN CHICAGO



St. Louis Argus

12-26-30

St. Louis Mo

The Willis Hydro-Therapeutic Sanitarium, 4720 South Parkway, Chicago, opened with 150 surgeons and physicians present from both races, Tuesday, June 2nd. It is the only institution of its kind owned by the race.

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—It has been seven years since St. Louisans voted more than a million dollars for the erection of a modern hospital for our people and the work is not begun.

The private charity shown by the Catholics does not in the least relieve the city administration of the imperative obligation to build a new hospital with bond issue funds.

The city of St. Louis is operating a fire trap and health menace in the present city hospital No. 2. Grand juries have warned against it and Race leaders have vainly begged that something be done. It is felt that a hospital constructed now would meet the need and give work to the unemployed. Not a word of justification is possible for any further delay.

Two conferences were held last week with the citizens' committee composed of a number of leading members of our Race and Hospital Commissioner Lohr and Director of Public Welfare Salisbury, in which plans for immediate building were discussed and agreed upon.

Dr. Lohr pointed out that the $1,200,000 available would not be sufficient to complete a modern 450-bed hospital. However, it was agreed that plans for a 450-bed hospital would be used with a 300-bed unit being constructed.

Director of Public Welfare Salisbury and Assistant Comptroller Cunningham visited Kansas City last week and inspected the equipment of the hospital in that city. It, he stated, has been reported to him, was one of the best in the country and that he desired to have the very best for our people here.

THE COUNTY SEPARATE HOSPITAL

We understand that there are some Negroes in St. Louis County who are advocating a separate hospital for the colored people to be built out of the money created by a bond issue.

Basing our statement upon past experience, we would advise these, our brethren, to look well before accepting any promise on the part of the county officials to build a separate hospital. There are some outstanding facts which must be looked into before we, as a group, can possibly be justified in asking for a separate hospital.

In the first place, we have a suspicion that the proposed separation means no hospital facilities for the colored people at all, or a long drawn out promise after promise, year after year. If we should, in the course of time, get the said separate hospital, it will, in all probability, be of the inferior kind to such an extent that it will mean nothing to us after all.

The county officials are already complaining on account of lack of funds to complete the present hospital which is nearing completion. And, of course, we know by experience just what that means when it comes to providing something for the colored people.

CHANGE MADE TO PLEASE WELCH

New Man Says He Realizes Others Are More Competent

Ushered into his new public position with speech-making, prayer, and general bouquet-throwing, literally and figuratively, Dr. C. M. Miller, with offices at 1509 East Eighteenth street, Wednesday morning formally took charge as superintendent of General Hospital No. 2.

Dr. Miller was appointed late Tuesday afternoon by Dr. Calvin L. Cooper, director of health. Dr. Howard M. Smith, who has been superintendent for the past four years, was requested to resign on Monday. It is understood that the request was due to changes in the patronage of the democratic bosses. Dr. Smith is an appointee of T. J. Pendergast while Dr. Miller is a member of the Casimir J. Welch group.

A Gala Occasion

For the time being Wednesday morning the hospital lobby took on a jubilee aspect. There was undoubtedly more hallelujah atmosphere in and about the place than there was at the opening of the $350,000 building last March.

Flowers literally covered the new superintendent's desk—flowers contributed (by request) by the Welch workers in the hospital and by others interested in the new official and his boss for one reason or another.

The Rev Hurse Prays

There was prayer by the Rev. J. W. Hurse, pastor of St. Stephen Baptist church. And then there was speech-making, much after the manner of a Methodist testimonial meeting. There were many people present who desired to say a word for the new superintendent and many of these, although not all, managed to edge in a word for themselves, directly or indirectly.

George Golden, long-time member of the Welch camp, was the genial master of ceremonies. It was a Welch affair and what better than a Welch toastmaster—and who better than Mr. Golden? Under his smiling steering everyone had his say.

Drs. T. C. Chapman and A. C. Wilson, dentists, both bowed and smiled and spoke. T. B. Watkins and Robert Sweeney had a good word, pledging co-operation and support. Felix H. Payne and his running partner, Dr. William J. Thompkins both loaned cheery words suitable to the occasion. Mr. Payne spoke in his usual manner while Dr. Thompkins must have his ruminating reminiscences. He was a pioneer hospital man in Kansas City. Once upon a time, he was.... Then there was W. F. Clark,, Drs. J. E. Dibble, Thos. A. Jones, L. W. Booker, L. M. Tillman, L. W. Turner, Mrs. Nellie Young and Mrs. Lewis. Oh. yes, Dr. George Hedgepeth.

Just a good old-fashioned testimonial meeting right out there in the hospital lobby; just good fellows come together for a speaking session, dear to the heart of every politician, high and low, black and white, arrived and hopeful.

Others More Competent, He Says

In his response to this overwhelming exhibition of good-fellowship, Dr. Miller was properly humble. Who wouldn't be? He began by saying he considered himself fortunate to get the appointment. He said he realized that there were many doctors better qualified to run the hospital than he, discussed at the public meetings and a constructive program will be formulated to accelerate the general progress, not only of Baptists but the race as a whole.

Among the outstanding speakers who will address the convention are Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C. Dr. Carter G. Woodson of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington D. C., Dr. M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Fla., A. L. Holsey, secretary, National Negro Business League and Tuskegee Institute, Attorney H. Harrison, Chicago, Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida A. and M. college, and R. H Rutherford, president of the Liberty Life Insurance company, Washington, D. C.

St. Louis Hospital Site Won by Negroes

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP)—The long drawn out controversy over the location of a city hospital for Negroes here came to an apparent end Monday when city officials agreed to pay into court $289,623 for the purchase of a site at St. Ferdinand, Goode, Kennerly and Whittier Avenues, near Poro College.

The sum of $1,200,000 was set aside in a bond issue years ago to be used for the purchase of a Negro hospital. White physicians and city officials wanted it adjacent to the white hospital, where it could be kept under white control.

Negroes fought the idea successfully before the board of aldermen. It served as an issue in numerous campaigns.

At the meeting Monday, Mayor Miller, Comptroller Nalte, Welfare Director Salisbury, and City Attorney Muench agreed to turn over the money on the site which has already been condemned. The building is expected to cost $900,000.

Hospital Projects in St. Louis in "Air"

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—St. Mary's infirmary, the hospital of St. Louis university, will be converted into a private hospital for patients of the Race just as soon as the new Firmin Desloge hospital is completed, according to an announcement made this week by Father Alphonse Schwitalla, dean of the medical school at St. Louis university.

This action of the Roman Catholic authorities brings to a definite conclusion one of the two projects for hospitalization for St. Louis' Race population for which much effort has been expended during the past five years.

The other project, which involves the use of a bond issue of $1,200,000 for the construction of a municipal hospital to take the place of city hospital No. 2, condemned as inadequate and as a fire trap, is still the object of controversy and indecision, first, between the residents and the city authorities, and, second, between the city authorities themselves, who do not seem to know how to go ahead.

Unqualified approval from every source seems to have been expressed for the gesture of friendship and help made by the Catholics. Dean Schwitalla stated that his action had the generous spport of Rev. Mother Concordia of the Sisters of St. Mary, who, among others, had as early as last February, indorsed the project as one "very necessary for the interests of the Negroes in St. Louis and as acceptable to the Colored people."

Mother Concordia, who is general superintendent of St. Louis University hospital, in discussing the changing of St. Mary's infirmary into a hospital for Race patients, said:

"It has for many years been one of the ambitions of our sisterhood to undertake the care of Colored patients in this ctiy. Our sisters have realized the need for such care most acutely, and I am now happy to announce the early beginning of work on the Firmin Desloge hospital has made it possible for our sisters to realize this very great ambition. I have repeatedly spoken of this to his grace, the archbishop, and our present project has his fullest approval.

"I have also brought this matter to the attention of St. Louis university and all of its authorities, and the co-operation which I have secured from the university is to me a matter of the keenest gratification. Finally, during my recent visit to Rome, I spoke of this matter to Cardinal Ceratti, the cardinal protector of our sisterhood, and on his advice discussed the matter with the holy father, who has given to us in this entire project the assurance of his sympathetic interest."

The whole-hearted support of the Colored doctors, as represented in the Mound City Medical forum, has been pledged to the hospital organization.

Father Schwitalla expressed the belief that the cause of racial understanding would be served by the establishment of the new hospital under the auspices of the sisters. Describing its services, he stated:

"The hospital will probably be conducted as one of approximately 150 beds, of which 50 will be entirely free or obtainable at a nominal fee, and the remaining 100 beds will be charged for on a fair financial return.

"A nursing school will be immediately established to afford adequate training for the graduates of our Colored academies and high schools. No religious lines will be drawn in the admission of patients, in the appointments to the staff or in the admission to the school of nursing.

"St. Mary's hospital will become one of the 'staff-related hospitals' of the university, as this plan enables the university to exercise greater elasticity in adminsitration and supervision than would be possible if the hospital became one of its affiliated institutions or a branch of its university hospital.

"The members of the Mound City Medical forum will be eligible to send patients to this hospital and to care for them, but certain white physicians will also be allowed the privilege of bringing Colored patients to this institution, subject to the same regulations which govern these privileges in other first-class institutions. A board to be created will be given the power of appointing the consultant staff, but it seems likely that white physicians will not be appointed to the regular visiting staff. The regular visiting staff will be recruited from the Mound City Medical forum.

"A dispensary will also be organized with a specially selected staff with the same policies concerning admission and treatment which are now in force in the university dispensary.

"A separate hospital board for administrative functions will be created."

Hospitals—1930

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J.
CALL

NOV 16 1930

CURE FOR DOCTORS' BILLS?

Doctors' bills are a heavy burden upon the great mass of citizens, not only in Newark, but in almost every community. Many a family of slender means finds itself hopelessly in debt after one or two long spells of illness, yet in most cases neither physicians nor hospitals are profiteering in the high fees charged.

Modern medical methods and hospital service are tremendously expensive, particularly because of the new emphasis on specialization. The costs of operations are appalling. But there does not seem to be any feasible way of preventing the trend toward specialists or of eliminating the need for operations.

A new plan for coping with the problem is being tried out in progressive cities of the Middle West and now the Kenney Memorial Hospital for Negroes intends to experiment with it in Newark. Briefly, the idea is to sell medical and hospital service by the year, in the manner of life insurance. If a sufficient number of customers participate, it will be possible to care for them by a flat fee at a much lower rate than if they waited until they became ill and then sought medical aid, sponsors of the plan declare.

The Essex County Health Council has approved the experiment and it is to be hoped that the Essex County Medical Society follows suit. The physicians as well as the public stand to gain in the long run by any practicable solution to the problem of doctors' bills. and the yearly service idea is entitled to a full trial.

Dr. John A. Kenney, head of the hospital bearing his name, deserves commendation for the receptivity to new ideas that he has shown. Health experts have testified that conditions among the colored population here are deplorable, notably in tuberculosis. Any plan that would make it easier for members of that race to obtain medical treatment is worth trying.

Dr. Kenney's hospital would charge a person $2 a month or $22 a year, if paid in advance, for the contemplated service. A family of six would pay $5 a month or $55 a year in advance. Participants in the venture would receive for their "investment" one complete medical examination a year, unlimited office consultation at any time during that year, and one week of hospital care each year if needed.

Additional hospital services would be made available at half price, including one maternity case a year, other operations and prescriptions filled at the hospital dispensary.

Of course, if a customer under these terms has no illness during the year, he is "out of luck." He gets no rebate on his fee, any more than he gets his insurance premium back if he fails to die during the year.

Hospitals-1930

New York.

NEGRO GROUP PRAISES SHAKE-UP IN HOSPITAL

Times

Calls Former Harlem Staff Inefficient and Commends Doctors of Their Race.

2-16-30

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hailed the recent reorganization of Harlem Hospital by Hospital Commissioner Greeff as a praiseworthy recognition of the competence of negro physicians yesterday through its secretary, Walter White, while the twenty-five physicians dismissed continued their efforts to obtain a further explanation of the shake-up.

"The association is very happy to see negro physicians recognized in the reorganization of the medical board," Mr. White said, "not because they are negroes but because they are competent doctors. We would not approve the placing of negroes on the staff merely because of their race but we are glad that the city recognizes their ability. Our understanding of the situation was that the old staff was inefficient and that former Hospital Commissioner Schroeder planned to raise the status of the hospital by a complete reorganization. We feel that that plan has been successfully carried out by Commissioner Greeff."

Dr. Louis Friedman and Dr. Henry S. Pascal, two of the more experienced surgeons who were dropped, received yesterday no explanation of their dismissal from Commissioner Greeff or Dr. George David Stewart, chairman of the reorganization committee. While Dr. Friedman and Dr. Pascal are determined to carry their cases to the limit, they had not decided yesterday to bring them before either the New York County Medical Society or the Academy of Medicine.

Criticising as "ridiculous" the statement of Dr. H. J. Rubenstein that he had recommended most of the changes, Dr. Friedman said that he had never known Dr. Rubenstein in his twenty-one years at Harlem Hospital.

"Dr. Rubenstein was an interne at Harlem for the Littaur Pneumonia Research Fund, I found through inquiry today," Dr. Friedman said. "He was never a member of the surgical staff there and did not serve on Dr. Stewart's committee. He is in no position to make such a statement."

Dr. Godfrey Nurse of 185 West 135th Street, a negro surgeon, who said he was dismissed from Harlem Hospital without explanation a year ago by Dr. John F. Connors, added his protest against the shake-up. He said the ability of Dr. Connors to direct Harlem Hospital was "highly questionable" and declared that he had "publicly expressed opposition to having colored physicians on the staff." He also said that Dr. Connors, the surgical director, was influential with the administration and negro politicians who "did not represent the best interests of their race." In his own case he said the promise of an investigation and explanation of his dismissal was not kept by Mayor Walker.

N Y HERALD

FEB 15 1930

19 Negroes Get Staff Places at Harlem Hospital

Dr. Wright Also Chosen Secretary as Race Equality Principle Guides Election

Dr. J. F. Neff Heads Board

Commissioner Greeff Defends Reorganization Aim

Reorganization of the medical board of Harlem Hospital, anounced on Sunday by Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals, was completed yesterday when the newly constituted board, meeting at the Commissioner's office, elected Dr. John F. Connors president to succeed Dr. Lewis K. Neff, who resigned last July; Dr. Thomas A. Martin, vice-president, to succeed Dr. P. S. Boynton and Dr. Louis T. Wright, a Negro, to succeed Dr. Salvatore Di Palma as secretary.

Nineteen of the forty-six physicians attached to the hospital, under the reorganization, are Negroes. The changes involved the dropping of twenty-three white and two Negro physicians. Dr. Greeff announced that Dr. A. M. Shrady, who had been acting president since Dr. Neff's resignation, had been added to the staff as consultant in medicine.

Reorganization Attacked

The reorganization has been bitterly attacked by some of the physicians who were dropped, one of whom, Dr. Henry S. Pascal, a visiting surgeon there for seventeen years, called the changes "the dirtiest example of politics I have ever known in medicine." Dr. Greeff, in a statement issued yesterday, replied:

"This election of officers followed a reorganization of Harlem Hospital based upon a report and survey made by a committee appointed in August of last year of which Dr. George D. Stewart was chairman.

"I want very emphatically to correct the impression created that the Academy of Medicine was asked to appoint this committee. Statements to the effect that Mayor Walker dictated some of the changes are wholly untrue. The reorganization is in the interest of the patients rather than of the men having aspirations for medical appointments."

Regrets Negro's Dismissal

Disappointment over the dropping of U. Conrad Vincent, one of the Negro physicians, was expressed by Chase Mellen, lawyer, of 43 Cedar Street.

"In building the Vincent Sanatorium, which has now been taken over by the International Hospital, Dr. Vincent made with great labor and heavy sacrifice to himself one of the finest contributions to the welfare of his race," said Mr. Mellen. "He made a splendid record at Bellevue, as letters which I have in my possession attest. I cannot understand how a man of such distinguished ability could have been dropped."

N Y HERALD

FEB 14

Harlem Hospital Board to Include Negro Doctors

Reorganization of Medical Branch Puts the Races on Full Footing of Equality

The complete reorganization of the medical board of Harlem Hospital, designed to improve the service at the institution, located in the heart of the Harlem Negro district, and to give Negro physicians equal opportunity for hospital training and experience with others was announced yesterday by Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals.

The new medical board will meet at 10 a. m. today, at Dr. Greeff's office, to elect officers.

Dr. Louis Friedman, senior visiting surgeon at the hospital and for twenty-one years a member of its staff, who was displaced in the shift, together with Dr. Henry S. Pascal and other veterans of the service, said last night that the reorganization was "a sort of political steal."

He said that he believed his dismissal came after he "trod on the heels of our surgical director," Dr. John F. Connors. Dr. Friedman has filed with Dr. Greeff detailed charges of incompetence against Dr. Connors, but apparently, he said, they have not been noticed.

The hospital shake-up has brought two Negroes into the membership of the medical board, consisting, Dr. Friedman said, "of twelve or fourteen men," where there has been not one Negro before. The repercussions of these appointments, he said, have resulted in the choice of many Negro doctors for minor posts in the staff. In some departments the personnel henceforth will be divided evenly between white and Negro physcians.

Dr. Greeff said there were Negro physicians on the staff who were capable and deserving of filling the responsible places which may be laid open to them under the new plan, adding that he believed there were enough now to occupy the positions that are ready for them.

Reorganization was decided upon, according to Dr. Greeff, after a committee headed by Dr. George David Stewart had reported on conditions of disease and treatment in Harlem. Neither Dr. Greeff nor Dr. Stewart would reveal last night what the findings of the committee were, but it is known that many health officials have believed that the need for hospitals and clinics where white and colored physicians might work side by side has been outstanding in the health situation in Harlem for years.

Dr. Friedman said last night that if the surveyy by this committee was made, "no one knows about it." The committee, he believed, had been deceived, and the reorganization, supposedly based on its findings had been planned months ago.

"The new list of the medical board, or at least part of it, has been drawn up for a long time," he said. "I knew its contents five months ago when Dr. William Schroeder jr., then Commissioner of Hospitals, admitted to me that he knew of its existence. I was surprised when I learned that the names on it were those of the new medical board.

"The whole gist of the situation is that what has been done has been high-handed and not to the benefit of the patients. The influx of Negroes to important places is desirable, but I do not believe there is a sufficient number of trained men at this time."

Dr. Greeff mentioned that his action was in accord with the wish of Mayor Walker that Negro physicians might have equal opportunity with their white colleagues and declared that in no city in the country had the Negro doctors the chance for work under favorable conditions that they have here, owing to the enlightened attitude of the Mayor.

Dr. Greeff's statement on the reorganization read as follows:

"Today the medical board of Harlem Hospital was reorganized and will meet in my office at 10 a. m. tomorrow and elect their officers This reorganization of the medical board was based upon a survey and report made by a committee, of which Dr George David Stewart was chairman This committee made an exhaustive inquiry into conditions and devoted much time and thought to their work and I desire here publicly to acknowledge my gratitude and appreciation

"This action was taken by me in the interests of better service at the hospital I was also influenced by the desire of the Mayor to give to colored physicians full and equal opportunity for hospital training and experience. In this matter the Mayor has taken the most advanced position of any public official in the United States. In no other city in the country do colored physicians enjoy the opportunity that is theirs in this city."

N Y TIMES

FEB 14 1930

GREEFF OUSTS BOARD IN HARLEM HOSPITAL; ADDS SEVEN NEGROES

'Political Plot,' Say Displaced Doctors, in Denying That Better Service Is Aim.

23 WHITE PHYSICIANS GO

Mayor Walker Dictated Some of the Sweeping Changes, Commissioner Explains.

MARTIN MEDICAL DIRECTOR

One of Ousted Men Had Been in the Service of the Institution 21 Years, Another 17.

Orders were issued yesterday by Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals, for a drastic and sweeping reorganization of the medical board of Harlem Hospital, which involves the ousting of twenty-three white physicians and two negro physicians. The orders aroused a storm of protest among veteran members of the medical board.

Two of the doctors who were dismissed were veterans on the staff. They were Dr. Louis Friedman, the senior visiting surgeon, with twenty-one years of service at the hospital, and Dr. Henry S. Pascal, a visiting surgeon there for seventeen years. Dr. Friedman and Dr. Pascal characterized their dismissal as "the dirtiest piece of politics ever known in medicine" and named Ferdinand Q. Morton, a Municipal Civil Service Commissioner and a Tammany leader

in Harlem, Dr. John F. Connors, surgical director of Harlem Hospital, and Dr. L. T. Wright, a young negro surgeon, as the "chief participants" in the move.

Dr. Friedman and Dr. Pascal said the only reason for their dismissal was their criticism of Dr. Connors.

Dr. Friedman filed eleven pages of charges against Dr. Connors with Commissioner Greeff two weeks ago and told him he would substantiate charges of incompetence, inexperience and poor surgical judgment before a committee. He said last night that his charges had been corroborated by Dr. H. W. Sonnenschein, and Dr. Pascal concurred in them. Dr. Friedman said his charges, which were of an extremely serious nature, had been ignored in the confirming of Dr. Connors as surgical director. Dr. Sonnenschein has been dropped from the orthopedic department. Dr. Friedman said that some of the younger surgeons would back up his charges if they dared to talk.

Commissioner Greeff's announcement gave no explanation of the changes, but said that the staff had been reorganized and would meet at 10 o'clock this morning in his office to elect officers. He said his action was taken in the interest of better service at the hospital and in recognition of Mayor Walker's desire to have negro physicians at the institution.

Reorganized After a Survey.

His statement said also that the reorganization was based upon a survey and report made by a committee, of which Dr. George David Stewart was chairman. Dr. Bernard Sachs and Dr. Samuel Lambert served on this committee.

Both Dr. Pascal and Dr. Friedman said last night that no such survey had been made and that Dr. Connors was the only man consulted by the committee.

Dr. Friedman announced his intention of resigning at a meeting of the medical board two weeks ago. While he was reluctant to criticise a fellow physician, he said last night that the appointment of Dr. Connors was a serious reflection on the city administration.

Dr. Thomas A. Martin is made director of medicine, replacing Dr. Arthur M. Shrady of 49 West Seventy-third Street.

Twenty-three white physicians and two negro physicians are dropped from the medical board by Commissioner Greeff's order. The negroes are Dr. U. C. Vincent, out-patient surgeon, and Dr. Marshall E. Ross, out-patient gynecologist. The white physicians removed include Dr. Arthur M. Shrady, former medical superintendent; Dr. W. A. Somerville, assistant visiting physician; Dr. Oswald M. La Rotonda, assistant visiting physician; Dr. M. Asterita, Dr. C. L. Anthony and Dr. Harry Vessel, out-patient physicians; Dr. I. O. Palofski, gastro-enterologist; Drs. Louis Friedman, Henry S. Pascal, H. B. Schoenberg and H. W. Sonnenschein, surgeons; Dr. Maurice Lawrence, visiting dentist; Dr. Salvatore di Palma, visiting gynecologist in charge and his assistants, Drs. Herbert E. Stein and Meyer Stark; Drs. Jacob Resnick and Julius Kurzrock, assistant visiting obstetricians, and Dr. George H. Pierce, out-patient obstetrician.

Others were Drs. Samuel Goodman, J. H. Turner and Aaron Levinsky in the pediatric service, and four physicians in the laryngology and otology service. They are Drs. Jacob Braun, George D. Wolf, H. G. Goldman and Martin Cohen.

Changes Made in Staff.

The thirteen members of the surgical division of the new medical board ordered by Commissioner Greeff include seven negro surgeons, six white surgeons and Dr. Connors, the white director. The white members are Drs. C. S. B. Cassasa, Henry C. Falk, H. B. Eisberg, Saul Ritchie, Philip J. Lipsett and Henry Scott. The negroes are Drs. L. T. Wright, P. M. Murray, Ralph H. Young, Farrow R. Allen, Aubre deL. Maynard, Robert S. Wilkinson and Albert S. Beasley.

The medical staff of eight members includes four negroes. They are Drs. Lucien M. Brown, Albert H. Armstrong, J. T. W. Granaday and Vernon A. Ayer. In addition to the white director, Dr. Thomas A. Martin, the white physicians are Drs. J. G. M. Bullowa, L. H. Berliner, B. P. Stivelman and S. S. Paley. The obstetrics staff includes Drs. Frederick A. Kassebohm and Abraham C. Posner, white, and Thomas H. Amos Jr. and Wiley M. Wilson, negroes. The division of pediatrics consists of Dr. Morris Gleich, white, and Dr. Alonzo De G. Smith, a negro. The neurological staff consists of three white physicians, Drs. George A. Blakeslee, Rubin A. Gerber and G. G. G. Burns.

Dr. Paul A. Collins, a negro, is made chief ophthalmologist. Dr. Chester Chinn, a negro, and Dr. Michael Schiller, white, are also in this division. Dr. Lester M. Hubby is the visiting otolaryngologist. Dr. Samuel Irgang and Dr. Ernest R. Alexander are named for the dermatological division and Dr. Angelo M. Sala is the visiting pathologist. Lewis H. Fairclough, a negro, is visiting dental surgeon and Dr. William Colin, white, is assistant roentgenologist. Dr. Neville C. Whiteman, a negro, is in the division of haematology with three white physicians, Drs. Nathan Rosenthal, Milton Tanzer and S. Weintraub. Dr. S. Arthur Morris, white, is the visiting anaesthetist. The consulting staff of nine members is unchanged.

Both Dr. Friedman and Dr. Pascal declared that the list of members of the new medical board had been prepared four months ago and was almost identical with that made by Dr. Greeff. They cited this to show that no real survey or investigation of the hospital had been made. They were at a loss to understand their own replacement, but they both assumed that it was done because of their criticism of Dr. Connors.

Both men said that William Schroeder Jr., former Hospital Commissioner, had admitted to them last October that such a list had been presented to him. He told them, according to their statement, that the list had no value to him because the reorganization of Harlem Hospital was then the subject of an inquiry by Dr. Stewart's committee. They pointed out, however, that it was this same list that was incorporated in Dr. Greeff's order of yesterday.

Say Criticism Caused Ousting.

"This is the dirtiest example of politics that I have ever seen in medicine," Dr. Pascal said. "The only reason that Dr. Friedman and I were dropped is that we criticized Dr. Connors. Dr. Friedman was the first man to fight for a place for negro physicians on the medical board. These replacements have not been made on the basis of ability, because in most instances less experienced and less efficient men have replaced older and more experienced physicians.

"Both Dr. Friedman and I wish it distinctly understood that the committee of which Dr. Stewart was chairman is not officially sponsored by the Academy of Medicine, of which we are both members. We feel sorry for the colored patients who must take treatment at Harlem Hospital, and who must rely on the ability of Dr. Connors, which we question."

Although Commissioner Greeff did not make public the names of members of the new medical board, it was learned that the reorganization extends through the entire hospital, with the exception of the consulting staff. The departments affected are the surgical, medical, obstetrics, pediatrics, neurology, otolaryngology, ophthalmology, dental surgery and haematology.

Harlem Hospital Staff Made Mixed But Jim Crow Nurse School, Bans Elsewhere Remain

What was a distinct but short step in advance has just been made at Harlem Hospital in the establishing of a mixed staff of white and colored doctors. The hospital board too has been reorganized with Dr. Louis T. Wright as secretary of the board. In the process, two well known colored physicians, Drs. U. Conrad Vincent and Marshall Ross were dropped as were 23 white physicians and surgeons. The change has caused repercussions and wide comment. Yet summed up, the general race situation has been affected but little since the "Jim Crow" nurse training school at Harlem and the bans against colored doctors and nurses being admitted to the other city's hospitals apparently remains.

Nineteen of the forty-six doctors at Harlem are now colored and both Dr. J. G. Greef and Mayor Walker are accused of playing politics in bringing this about. The election of President John F. Connors was carried out in spite of the fact that two weeks ago Dr. Louis Friedman, a staff member of 21 years' standing, had filed with Commr. Greeff and 11-page document charging Dr. Connors with incompetence, inexperience and poor surgical judgement. Dr. Friedman was one of the physicians ousted in the re-organization which was announced on Thursday.

Termed "Dirty Politics"

Dr. Friedman, who had been senior visiting surgeon, and another ousted staff veteran, Dr. Henry S. Pascal, a visiting surgeon for 17 years, not only declared their dismissal "the dirtiest piece of politics ever known in medicine," but blamed it directly upon Ferdinand Q. Morton, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner and Harlem Tammany leader, and Dr. Connors and Dr. Wright.

Both Drs. Friedman and Pascal interpreted their dismissal as a matter of reprisal for their criticism of Dr. Greeff.

Neff Favored Full Rights

The ousted doctors said that, so far as the former Medical Board knew, no "survey" corresponding to that mentioned by Dr. Greeff had ever been made. Dr. Pascal said that Dr. Lewis K. Neff, who resigned as president last July was in favor of having more colored physicians on the staff but thought they should be allowed on other city hospital staffs too.

Reorganized Staff

The reorganized staff of Harlem Hospital has as members: Director of Surgery, Dr. John F. Connors. Visiting surgeons—Dr. C. S. B. Cassasa, Dr. Henry C. Falk, Dr. H. B. Eisberg and Dr. L. . Wright, colored. Adjunct assistant visiting surgeons—Dr. P. M. Murray, colored; Dr. Ralph H. Young, colored; Dr. Saul Ritchie, Dr. Farrow R. Allen, colored; Dr. Aubre Del. Maynard, colored; Dr. Philip J. Lipsett, Dr. Henry Scott, Dr. Robt. S. Wiklinson, colored, and Dr. Albert S. Beasley, colored.

Director of Medicine, Dr. Thomas A. Martin. Visiting physicians—Dr. J. G. M. Bullowa, Dr. L. H. Berliner, Dr. B. P. Stivelman, Dr. Lucien M. Brown, colored; Dr. S. C. Paley, Dr. Albert H. Armstrong, colored; Dr. J. T. W. Granady, colored, and Dr. Gernon A. Ayer, colored.

Visiting obstetrician, Dr. Frederick A. Kassebohm, adjunt assistant visiting obstetrician: Dr. Abraham Charles Posner, Dr. Thomas H. Amos, Jr., colored; Dr. Wiley M. Wilson, colored. Visiting pediatrician, Dr. Morris Gleich; assistant, Dr. Alonzo Ded. Smith.

Visiting neurologist, Dr. George A. Blakeslee. Assistants: Dr. Rubin A. Gerber, Dr. G. G. G. Burns. Visiting otolaryngologist, Dr. Lester M. Hubby; visiting ophthalmologist, Dr. Paul A. Collins, colored; Dr. Michale Schiller; adjunt assistant visiting ophthalmologist, Dr. Chester Chinn. Visiting dermatologists, Dr. Samuel Irging, Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, colored.

Others on List

Visiting pathologist, Dr. Angelo M. Sala; visiting dental surgeon, Dr. Lewis H. Fairclough, colored; assistant roentgenologist, Dr. William Colin; visiting haematologist, Dr. Nathan Rosenthal; adjunct assistant visiting haematologists; Dr. Milton Tanzer, Dr. S. Weintraub and Dr. Neville C. Whiteman, colored. Visiting anaesthetist, Dr. S. Arthur Morris.

New York.

Hospitals-1930

50-BED INSTITUTION OF DR. U. C. VINCENT OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Amsterdam News
3/13/30

Institution Also Houses Newest in Dentistry and Pharmacy — Advisory Board of Citizens to Co-operate

Formal opening of the Vincent Sanatorium, 2348 Seventh avenue, will take place Sunday when the fifty-bed private institution founded by Dr. U. Conrad Vincent throws open its doors to the public. Announcement of the advisory board was made yesterday.

Public inspection is scheduled Sunday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. The medical, pharmaceutical and dental professions will inspect the institution Monday. Special guests will include medical members of the advisory board, county and State health officials, and officers of medical societies.

The general public is invited to inspect the hospital during the period beginning Tuesday and ending Saturday, March 23. The hours are from 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

Head Nurse Named

Mrs. Ruby Buster Burke, formerly assistant head nurse of the Harlem Hospital operating room, will be head nurse at the sanatorium. Miss Sadie Styner, Dr. Vincent's private office nurse, will continue to serve in that capacity. V. H. Tulane, Dr. Vincent's father-in-law and Tuskegee trustee, is superintendent.

Advisory Board

William H. Austin, attorney; Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches, N. A. A. C. P.; Harry Bernstein, attorney; Walter Gray Crump, M. D., surgeon-in-chief Broad Street Hospital; John R. Hawkins, president Prudential Bank, Washington, D. C.; Edmond P. Holahan, Department of Finance, City of New York; Frederick C. Holden, Professor of Gynecology, New York University; Solomon Johnson, immigration inspector; Clarence Kelsey, chairman Board of Directors, Title Guarantee & Trust Co.; William M. Kelley, editor The Amsterdam News; Edward L. Keyes, M. D., Professor of Urology, Cornell University; Chase Mellen, attorney; Fred R. Moore, editor New York Age; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal, Tuskegee Institute; Leo Fitz Nearon, M. D.; George O'Hanlon, M. D., superintendent Jersey City Hospital; Alfred T. Osgood, M. D., Professor of Urology, New York University; William Pickens, field secretary N. A. A. C. P.; E. P. Roberts, M. D.; James C. Thomas, attorney, and Lester J. Unger, M. D.

Founder

— U. Conrad Vincent —
who occupies a 4-room suite as his private office in the 50-bed sanitorium he founded.

Dream Realized

The opening Sunday will mark the realization of the dream of Dr. Vincent's boyhood. With a practice of less than ten years behind him, the physician and surgeon will witness the results of two laborious years of building under a handicap. The modern, fireproof structure cost over $150,000, including the equipment.

In addition to the hospital, the building houses the prescription pharmacy of Dr. Oliver N. La Morell, former manager of the Chelsea Pharmacy, 2305 Seventh avenue. Located conveniently for serving the sanatorium, the dispensary will also be open to the public and to all physicians.

Pharmaceutical and chemical supplies will come from leading drug firms. Hospital supplies and rubber goods are also included in the stock.

The offices and laboratories of Earle F. Johnson, dental technician, and his wife, Dr. Anna Cooper Johnson, dentist, are also housed in the building. The Johnson suites are the final word in dental equipment and appointments.

The partnership of the two dates back more than a decade when Mrs. Johnson worked at the bench with her husband with their meager equipment in their home. The two are now prepared to give every service to patients and dentists with their ultra-modern equipment.

Hospitals-1930

New York.

'Doc' Ferdinand Q. Morton Takes Over the Practice of Medicine

Amsterdam News 12-17-30 New York, N.Y.

By WILLIAM M. KELLEY

IF Ferdinand Q. Morton's erroneous and bombastic statement rejecting the Julius Rosenwald Fund's proposal to conduct a survey of Harlem's health, clinical and hospital needs had been due to ignorance, we could easily forgive him; but since it was not due to ignorance, we feel that it is our duty to expose it for what it obviously is: A diabolical and unnecessarily malicious attempt to inject more Tammany Hall corruption into the hospital situation in Harlem, at the expense of human life and suffering, and also at the expense of the advancement of the Negro in the medical profession.

Whatever doubt there may have been hitherto that political considerations, and not the public health and welfare, are in the saddle at Harlem Hospital, and that this venom is spreading beyond the hospital to the medical profession itself, has been removed by the request that the leader of the United Colored Democracy express his views on a matter brought directly before a medical body.

Alliance Confirmed.

By what process of reasoning was it necessary for Dr. James L. Wilson, who is president of the Manhattan Medical Society, to call upon Morton to set forth his views on the advisability of conducting a survey among the doctors themselves of Harlem's health requirements, if not for the purpose of affirming the questionable alliance existing between the medical society and Tammanyized Harlem Hospital?

The Manhattan Medical Society, it will be recalled, was organized mainly under the sponsorship of Dr. Louis T. Wright, who, it is asserted, used his new position of secretary of the Harlem Hospital Board and his political connection with Morton to force deflection from North Harlem Medical Society of all members who had profited by the Harlem Hospital shakeup or who hoped to profit by it.

The remaining members of the North Harlem Medical Society took a stand against the continuance of this domination of its affairs by a politician and refused to permit the organization to be turned into a semi-political body. Dr. Wright is also a Tammany-appointed police surgeon.

Object of Survey.

The object of the survey was outlined clearly by Drs. D. L. Harris and Michael Davis of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. It planned neither to build a city hospital, which is ostensibly the business of the city nor a private institution for Negro doctors to care for their private patients. The main proposal was merely to survey the Harlem field to find out if additional bed space is needed for the private patients of Negro doctors. Nevertheless, the Tammany leader wrote, as follows:

First, there is no need in New York City for such a hospital. The city makes ample provision for the hospitalization of its sick without regard to their race or color. Colored physicians, surgeons and nurses enjoy equality of opportunity in our hospitals.

Second, the proposal is in principle directly in conflict with the fixed policy of the Democratic party in New York City and the ideals and practices of the present city administration. . . . The city does not separate any of its institutions by race or color, and never will, I hope. Certainly it will never do so as long as our party is in control. You may be assured that all the authority possessed by the city administration will be employed to defeat this pernicious project, and if the authority lawfully possessed is inadequate for this purpose, then the Democratic party will sponsor the necessary legislation.

Private philanthropy, where it seeks to deal with matters in which basic social problems are involved, is a thing of doubtful value in a democracy. . . .

Nothing "Undemocratic."

Consideration of the proposed survey dates back to April of this year, when Dr. Davis, who is the medical director of the Rosenwald Fund, met with Dr. E. H. L. Corwin, president of the Public Hospital Information Bureau, here in the city. Present also were Drs. Peter M. Murray and Charles C. Middleton of the North Harlem Medical Society.

According to Dr. Davis, the hospital needs of Harlem were discussed at the meeting and it was suggested that a survey be made of the situation. Dr. Davis asserts that he made it clear that the Rosenwald Fund had no intention of establishing a hospital in Harlem and neither would the fund finance a survey. If requested to do so by the groups affected, he expressed the opinion that the Rosenwald Fund would donate the services of members of their personnel to aid in conducting the survey.

We see nothing so "undemocratic" in this intelligent approach to what we believe to be a pressing health problem.

If the survey should be conducted, and if the need for a hospital should be shown, the projected institution would not be a city institution, but privately owned and operated institution, with a mixed personnel. The City of New York could exercise no more control over it than it exercises over other similar institutions, and it could not be "directly in conflict with the fixed policy of the Democratic party in New York City" any more than, say, Flower Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital or St. Luke's Hospital, the French or Italian Hospitals.

City Draws Color Line.

If the City of New York, even in city owned and operated hospitals, draws no color line, why is it that Negro physicians are found only on the staff of Harlem Hospital; and why are Negro nurses confined only to Harlem and Lincoln Hospitals; and why are there no Negro internes in city hospitals, other than in Harlem Hospital? Why are Negro patients segregated in Bellevue Hospital?

Morton knows these facts and the only reason that we can find to account for this erroneous misstatement of facts is his desire to prevent the founding of any hospital here that would jeopardize the Tammanyized staff at Harlem Hospital.

The jim-crow Morton fears is found to be rampant in his own Tammanyized Department of Hospitals, of which Harlem Hospital is a part, and it is to these discriminations and exclusions that Morton would direct his efforts if he were at all sincere.

Provident Hospital in Chicago admits white and colored patients, white and colored doctors, and so does even our own International Hospital, and so would the projected hospital in question.

Is a Hospital Needed?

A casual survey of the hospital field in Harlem reveals that hospital facilities, both private and city are wofully inadequate. It has been estimated by statisticians experienced in vital and health statistics that two per cent of the population is sick at all times and that, of this two per cent, in New York City, sixteen per cent is in need of hospitalization.

Application of these percentages to Harlem's 200,000 people reveals that, of Harlem's 4,000 daily cases of illness, it is necessary, or should be necessary, to hospitalize 640 continuously.

Now contrast this with Harlem's public and private hospital facilities: The official capacity of Harlem Hospital is 325, International Hospital 50, Edgecombe Sanitarium 15 and the Wiley Wilson Sanitarium 8, making a total of 398 beds available for Harlem's 640 daily hospital cases and 242 short of the estimated number of beds needed daily. The average of white patients in Harlem Hospital is about one-third, but about this number of colored patients should be found in other city institutions.

Doctor and Patient Part at Door.

While Negro patients are admitted to many of the private hospitals in the city, except for the three private institutions in Harlem—and with but one or two notable exceptions—the Negro doctor and his patient part company at the hospital door. That this limitation is detrimental to the development of the Negro physician and surgeon in Harlem is evidenced by the signed statement of four doctors prominently identified with hospital and sanitarium projects:

Hospitals adequately equipped, staffed and served by men of wide professional training and social viewpoint are necessary to the development of physicians and to proper medical service to communities. We approve and offer our co-operation to any movement looking toward the realization of the ideal.

Signed:

GODFREY NURSE, M. D., of International Hospital.

CONRAD A. EDWARDS, M. D. president of the Edgecombe Sanitarium.

WILEY M. WILSON, M. D., of the Wiley Wilson Sanitarium.

A. ST. CLAIR JONES, president of the McDonough Memorial Hospital Association.

Dr. Peter M. Murray, an associate surgeon at Broad Street Hospital and president of the National Negro Medical Association, also sees the need for a middle-class hospital where Negro doctors can follow their patients. Says Dr. Murray:

A completely equipped hospital of about 150 beds in Harlem with semiprivate accommodations at a

Is a Hospital Needed?

The estimated illness among 200,000 people in New York City, who are sick at all times, is 2 per cent, or	4,000
Cases needing hospitalization (16 per cent of 4,000 cases of illness)	640
Available Hospital Bed Space in Harlem	
Harlem Hospital (official capacity)	325
International Hospital	50
Edgecombe Sanitarium	15
Wiley Wilson Sanitarium	8
Total	398
Bed space available	398
Additional bed space needed	242

price within the reach of people of moderate income, measuring up to every standardized requirement, and serving an ambulance district, is imperatively needed to meet these pressing problems and could, in my opinion, be amply supported with a remarkably small operating deficit. Indeed, such a hospital would render the programs of the many health agencies operating in the district 50 per cent more effective. This is a challenge to public and private philanthopy.

Several other physicians, including several members of the Manhattan Medical Society, are known to favor a survey of the hospital situation but are afraid to let it be known for fear that Morton and Dr. Wright will have them put off the staff of Harlem Hospital, or otherwise punish them.

The leader of the United Colored Democracy has attempted to advance the idea that all Negro patients desire to go to city hospitals, which he also knows not to be a true statement; yet he is willing to permit this inference to be drawn for its political effect.

Philanthropy and Hospitals.

There is scarcely a privately owned hospital in the city that is not supported, either wholly or in part, by philanthropy, and if such support is of "doubtful value," it does not apply solely to a projected Negro hospital, any more than it applies to most of the great hospitals in the country.

Incidentally, International Hospital here reflects the demoralized condition of the medical profession in New York City. Here is a fifty-bed, well-equipped, modern hospital, which should be used up to its capacity as a nucleus for a greater institution, handicapped by the petty jealousies and politics to be found among Harlem physicians. Denied admission to practice in white institutions, they yet refuse to use the facilities of an institution within their midst. The Rosenwald survey might even have directed philanthropic assistance to this existing institution.

This demoralization would not be so harmful if it were confined solely to the doctors themselves, but it is not. Since Negroes have shown that they prefer to be treated by doctors of their own race, the doctors, as a matter of duty, should desire to become as proficient as possible in their profession. The patient suffers when they are not proficient, and they cannot become proficient without hospital experience in institutions where they, as well as their patients, are admitted. Instead of trying to overcome this lack of opportunity, this bar to their own advancement, we find far too many of them following the bad lead of a politician and the dogmatic, narrow-minded and selfish prejudices of a few members of their profession.

N. Y. Doctors Divided on New Hospital

Defender 12-27-30

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A proposed plan to establish a hospital for members of the Race in Harlem by the Julius Rosenwald fund has met with divided action on the part of our doctors. Chicago, Def.

Last week doctors of the Manhattan Medical society rejected the proposition in a most emphatic manner, while members of the North Harlem Medical society voted approval.

At this week's meeting Drs. D. L. Harris and Michael Davis appeared before the Manhattan society and laid plans. Dr. James Wilson, president, presided. Dr. Davis, representing Mr. Rosenwald, is medical director of the fund. He explained plans for the proposed hospital to be placed in Harlem.

The executive committee of the society had previously agreed to indorse the survey and when this was brought up the following resolution, moved by Dr. Hudson Oliver and seconded by Dr. H. M. Embden, was unanimously passed:

"That this society go on record not only as indorsing but inviting the survey, and that the society places at the disposal of the investigating bureau all the information and resources available to aid in carrying it out."

Subsequently the annual election of officers was proceeded with. Drs. P. M. Murray, president, and C. A. Petioni, secretary, declining to be re-elected. The following is the result: Drs. Clifton Randolph, president; Leroy Pelham, secretary; J. J. Jones, treasurer; S. A. Sidat Singh, secretary; with Drs. Peter Murray, C. A. Petioni and F. T. Feid, members of the executive committee.

The North Harlem Medical society is the original from which the members separated to form the Manhattan society some months ago.

Among the other activities of the North Harlem Medical society is the inaguration of a series of afternoon post-graduate lectures for the benefit of the Harlem physicians, delivered by some of the best known physicians practicing in the United States.

Hospitals - 1930

New York.

NEW YORK WORLD

FEB 15 1930

19 NEGRO DOCTORS ON HARLEM STAFF

Remainder of 46 Named to Hospital Posts Are White

DR. CONNORS PRESIDENT

Protest Ignored—"Politics" Is Charged in Shake-Up

Nineteen of the forty-six physicians appointed as the new staff of Harlem Hospital are Negroes, it was announced yesterday by Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals. The appointments resulted from a drastic shake-up in which twenty-three white and two Negro physicians were ousted.

The newly organized medical board of the hospital appointed by Dr. Greeff Thursday met in the Commissioner's offices in the Municipal Building yesterday and elected Dr. John F. Connors President of the institution.

This action was taken in spite of an eleven-page document filed with the Commissioner two weeks ago by Dr. Louis Friedman, ousted senior visiting physician, charging Dr. Connors with incompetence, inexperience and poor surgical judgment.

In a statement last night to The World, Dr. Friedman and Dr. Henry S. Pascal, a visiting surgeon in the hospital for seventeen years, who was among those dismissed, said that the "survey" upon which Dr. Greeff based his reorganization, had never been made so far as the former Medical Board of the hospital knows.

Politics Is Charged

Dr. Lewis K. Neff, who resigned as President of the hospital last July, said he was perfectly in favor of having more Negro physicians, according to Dr. Pascal, but thought those of the race should also be allowed to go into other city hospitals.

At that time, according to Dr. Pascal, Dr. Stewart, who represented Bellevue Hospital, was quick to say that he would not indorse such a move.

Both Dr. Friedman and Dr. Pascal blame politics. They assert Ferdinand Q. Morton, a Municipal Civil Service Commissioner and a Tammany leader in Harlem, engineered the reorganization. Dr. Pascal charged that "it was engineered so that some of Morton's proteges might be given jobs."

The Medical Board also elected at yesterday's meeting Dr. Thomas A. Martin as Vice President to succeed Dr. P. S. Boynton, who resigned in September, and Dr. Louis T. Wright, a Negro, as secretary, to succeed Dr. Salvatore Di Palma. Dr. Greef also announced that Dr. A. M. Shardy has been added to the staff as consultant in medicine.

New Hospital Personnel

The new personnel of the hospital is as follows:

Director of surgery, Dr. John F. Connors; visiting surgeons, Dr. C. S. B. Cassasa, Dr. Henry C. Falk, Dr. H. B. Eisberg and Dr. L. T. Wright, Negro. Adjunct assistant visiting surgeons, Dr. P. M. Murray, Negro; Dr. Ralph H. Young, Negro; Dr. Saul Ritchie, Dr. Farrow R. Allen, Negro; Dr. Aubre Del. Maynard, Negro; Dr. Philip J. Lipsett, Dr. Henry Scott, Dr. Robert S. Wilkinson, Negro, and Dr. Albert S. Beasley, Negro.

Director of medicine, Thomas A. Martin; visiting physicians, Dr. J. G. Bullowa, Dr. L. H. Berliner, Dr. B. P. Stivelman. Adjunct assistant visiting physicians, Dr. Lucien M. Brown, Negro; Dr. S. S. Paley, Dr. Albert H. Armstrong, Negro; Dr. J. T. W. Granaday, Negro, and Dr. Vernon A. Ayer, Negro.

Visiting obstetrcian, Dr. Frederick A. Kasselbohm. Adjunct assistant visiting obstetricians, Dr. Abraham Charles Posner, Dr. Thomas H. Amos, Negro; Dr. Wiley M. Wilson, Negro. Visiting pediatrician, Dr. Morris Gleich; assistant, Dr. Alonzo Deg. Smith.

Visiting neurologist, Dr. George A. Blakeslee. Assistants, Dr. Rubin A. Gerber, Dr. G. G. G. Burns. Visiting otolaryngoloist, Dr. Lester M. Hubby. Visiting ophthalmologists, Dr. Paul A. Collins, Negro; Dr. Michael Schiller, assistant; Dr. Chester Chinn. Visiting dermatologists, Dr. Samuel Irgang and Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, Negro. Visiting pathologist, Dr. Angelo M. Sala.

Dental Surgeon Named

Visiting dental surgeon, Dr. Lewis H. Fairclough, Negro. Assistant Roentgenologist, Dr. William Colin. Visiting haematologist, Dr. Nathan Rosenthal. Assistants, Dr. Milton Tanzer, Dr. S. Weintraub, Dr. Neville C. Whiteman, Negro. Visiting anaesthetist, Dr. S. Arthur Morris.

The consulting staff includes Dr. John J. Moorhead, Dr. I. S. Haynes, Dr. H. A. Haubold, Dr. Richard G. Weiner, Dr. J. T. Joseph Bird, Dr. Lewis K. Neff, Dr. A. M. Shrady, Dr. G. L. Brodhead, Dr. Herman Jarecky and Dr. W. V. P. Garrettson.

The two Negro physicians dropped from the staff in the reorganization are Dr. U. C. Vincent and Dr. Marshall E. Ross. The twenty-three white physicians dropped besides Dr. Pascal and Dr. Friedman, are:

Drs. Arthur M. Shrady, removed from the position of medical sueprintendent; W. A. Somerville, Oswald M. La Rotonda, M. Asterita, C. L. Anthony, Harry Vessel, I. O. Palofski, H. B. Schoenberg, H. W. Sonnenschein, Maurice Lawrence, Salvatore Di Palma, Herbert E. Stein, Meyer Stark, Jacob Resnick, Julius Kurzrock, George H. Pierce, Samuel Goodman, J. H. Turner, Aaron Levinsky, Jacob Braun, George D. Wolf, H. G. Goldman and Martin Cohen.

NEW YORK WORLD

APR 27 1930

Harlem Hospital Has Mixed Staff

Negro Physicians, Interns Find Opportunity in Institution

By Lester A. Walton

THE Harlem Hospital, located at Lenox Avenue, between 136th and 137th Streets, is a faithful barometer of the changing racial complexion of that section of the city which it primarily serves. The wholesale and historic shifting of the community's population in the last twenty years from white to colored is correspondingly reflected in the makeup of the institution's medical staff and its patients.

More than ordinary attention has been focussed on the hospital since the first of the year, due to a reorganization by Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals. Published reports of resignations, coupled with charges of favoritism, race prejudice and the injection of politics in the selection of personnel have done much to conufse those who take an impersonal and a detached interest in the controversy.

The chief issue involved is a larger representation in the hospital's surgical and medical service. This is desired by Negro physicians and residents of North Harlem. Who the successful appointees are to be has provoked another delicate situation. So much so that the principals in the main are identified with two different groups—the ins and outs. The former had the good fortune to win favorable consideration in the recent reorganization, the latter were left out and feel they have not been justly treated.

The most significant gesture made by white physicians was the resignation of seven as members of the Consulting Board, whose expressed grievance was "the removal of skilled and long-service surgeons and others of the medical profession without cause or hearing." The protest on their part was not confined solely to one race.

Despite the maze of conflicting views aired by parties directly concerned in justification of their stand, one thought is shared by all, together with city officials and residents of the community—that the Harlem Hospital always have a mixed staff and at no time be manned only by Negro physicians. Such a procedure would not be in keeping with the broad and liberal policies adhered to by the municipal government is the general belief.

Admits Negroes As Internes

For fifteen years Harlem Negroes have been waging a consistent fight for representation at Harlem Hospital. Step by step, rather than by leaps and bounds, have they secured a measure of recognition. With the life and death or the health of citizens at stake, at no time have these demands been promptly met. Even those in position of power friendly to the appointment of Negro physicians to positions of responsibility moved cautiously and exercised great care in the choosing of those who were to shatter life-long traditions and establish precedents.

The first decisive victory scored by Harlem Negroes was nine years ago, when three were appointed to the out-patient department. The experiment proved a success and other race physicians were named.

Next a campaign was carried on to bring about the admission of Negroes as internes. With State Medical Boards becoming more and more exacting in requirements, making it obligatory for all graduates to serve an internship at an accredited hospital, efforts were launched to open the doors of Harlem Hospital to Negroes just out of medical schools. About five years ago the first Negro interne was accepted.

The appointment of Negro physicians to indoor service, thereby giving them the privilege of visiting patients and performing operations in the hospital, was the longest and most stubbornly contested drive for recognition. The press, religious and civic bodies in the community joined in the movement. Physicians took an active part. So did the politicians. The opposition did not object to Negroes treating clinical cases in the out-patient department, but thought that was where their prerogatives should stop.

It required the intervention of high city officials before the impasse was ended and both the indoor service and the out-patient department were made available to a selected number of Negro doctors. That was in 1925.

With nearly 80 per cent. of the patients at Harlem Hosptial Negroes, additional race physicians on the visiting staff has been vigorously advocated. Last January when a reorganization was effected, based on a report and survey made by a committee in August, the Negro representation was increased from twelve to twenty. To some the net gain is not considered sufficiently large. Others enthusiastically point out that the changes forecast other important appointments and think marked progress has been made.

Many Act As Executives

Dr. John F. Connors, white, is surgical director and Chairman of the Medical Board. Dr. Louis T. Wright, colored, is Secretary of the Board. He is also a visiting surgeon. There are eight adjunct white visiting surgeons and seven colored.

Dr. Thomas A. Martin, white, is in charge of the Medical Service. In this department there are five colored and five white physicians.

In obstetrics there are four white and two colored physicians; pediatrics, one white and one colored; neurology, pathology, otolarnygology, pathology, roentgenology and anaesthia, all white; ophtalmology, two colored and one white; dermatology, one colored and one white; haematology, three white and one colored; dental surgery, one white and one colored.

Two of the hospital's three admitting physicians are colored, having been named since the first of the year.

The consensus of opinion is that the most difficult position to fill at the Harlem Hospital is that of Superintendent. Dr. Rudolph Rapp, present incumbent, has been administrative and executive officer since 1923, and has demonstrated his capacity for handling situations calling for a display of tact, symphatetic co-operation and ability to cope with new problems constantly growing out of newer conditions.

Mrs. S. J. O'Brien, Superintendent of Nurses, has figured prominently in the district changes which have taken place in her department in seven years. Prior to 1923 the nursing staff was exclusively white. Today it is preponderantly colored, numbering 137, as follows:

Supervisors, eleven, namely: Superintendent of Nurses, and four assistants, white; three colored assistants, two white instructors and one colored assistant instructor.

Chief nurse in dispensary, white; nurse in charge of nurses' residence, white; nurse in charge of residence at night, colored; graduate nurse, colored; social director, colored. The thirty-eight graduate nurses on duty are all colored, as are the eight post graduate nurses, sixty-four student nurses and eleven preliminary nurses.

Since 1923 when the first class of Negro nurses was graduated from Harlem Hospital, 133 have received diplomas. The institution has become a boon to a goodly number of young women ambitious to take a course in trained nursing.

Harlem Hospital is one of the five largest in Greater New York operated by the city. Last year 7,311 colored patients and 3,993 white patients were treated. For December, 1929, there were 658 colored and 188 white patients. There are 380 employees on the payroll. The clerical force, at one time all white, has on it several colored young women. A colored man is messenger. In the laundry and dormitories the help is chiefly white.

Those seeking medical attention at the Harlem Hospital live in an area bounded by the East River on the east, St. Nicholas Avenue on the west, 145th Street on the north and 110th Street on the south.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

Brans Section

JUN 12 1930

WHITE DOCTORS FILL 11 POSTS AT HOSPITAL

Hospital Commissioner J. G. William Greeff has announced the appointment of eleven white physicians to the consulting staff of Harlem Hospital. All were re-

commended by the Medical Board of the hospital. They replace eight physicians who resigned several months ago as a result of the reorganization of the hospital.

In announcing the new appointments Commissioner Greeff said he felt that the Medical Board had acted wisely in its selections and that he believed the service to patients would be improved He declined to comment on the bitter fight which developed at the time the reorganization took place.

CALLED 'POLITICS.'

The physicians resigned in protest at the reorganization and characterized the action of the commissioner as "politics."

The physicians appointed are: Dr. Eugeene H. Pool, 107 E. 60th St.; Dr. Howard Lillienthal, 52 E. 82nd St.; Dr. Allen O. Whipple, 622 168th St.; and Dr. Frederick W. Bancroft, 1 E. 105th St., all consulting in surgery; Dr. Charlton Wallace, 49 E. 51st St., orthopedic surgery; Dr. Joseph F. McCarthy, 2 E 54th St., urology; Dr. Isador C. Rubin, 911 Park Ave., cynaecology; Dr. Everett M. Hawks, 11 E. 48th St., obstetrics; Dr. Elfred F. Hess, 16 W. 86th St., pediatrics; Dr Elfred F. Hess, 16 W. 86th St., pediatrics; Dr. Frederic C. Holden, 59 E. 54th St., and Dr. James A Corscadeen, 50 E. 63rd St., gyanecology.

The eight consultants who resigned are:

Dr John J. Moorhead, 115 E. 64th St.. and Dr. I. S. Haynes, Plattsburgh, surgery; Dr. J. T. Joseph Bird 35 W 96th St.; Dr. Lewis K. Neff, 1213 Park Ave., and Dr. A. M. Shrady, 49 W. 73d St., medicine; Dr. G. L. Brodhead, 46 W. 53d St., obstetrics; Dr. Herman Jarecky, 168 W. 86th St., otology, and Dr. Martin Cohen, 1 W. 85th St., ophthalmology.

CHARGE INCOMPLETE PROBE.

One of the charges made at the time the medical board was discharged was that Commissioner Greeff had taken action before he had time to make a full investigation of conditions at the hospital and that he had taken the report of a committee appointed by his predecessor, Dr. William Schroeder, last August. Commissioner Greeff at the time said the change was made in the interest of better service.

On the new medical staff he named at the time were a larger number of negro physicians than had been in the hospital theretofore.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUN 12 1930

13 Colored Physicians on Harlem Hospital Staff Resign in Protest Against New Ruling

As a protest against a new rule requiring all those who desire promotion to the indoor visiting staff of Harlem Hospital to take an oral examination, 13 colored physicians on the hospital's out-patient staff yesterday submitted their resignations to the medical board.

Another development yesterday was the announcement by Hospital Commr. J. G. William Greeff that he has appointed 11 physicians, all of them white and all recommended by the hospital's medical board, to the consulting staff.

Yesterday's changes recalled to mind the dissension between white and colored physicians on the Harlem Hospital staff which led to a reorganization of the personnel last winter by Dr. Greeff.

The colored physicians who resigned yesterday asserted that heretofore advancement to the hospital's indoor visiting staff has been based upon seniority.

Replace Doctors Who Resigned

The 11 white physicians appointed replace eight physicians who resigned several months ago as a result of the reorganization, in which a larger number of colored physicians were put on the staff.

Those who resigned yesterday are Drs. James C. Jones, Oma H. Price, Hudson J. Oliver, John R. Williams, James C. Copeland, M. McMayhon Embden, John H. Forde, May E. Chinn, A. Randolph, Oscar H. Bragg, S. A. Sidat Singh, Samuel James and Solomon B. Peterson.

All are said to be members of the North Harlem Medical Society, an organization of colored physicians.

Organized New Society

Thirty-five members of that society who resigned from the organization last month organized an association of their own, the Manhattan Medical Society. This new society, it is said, is in favor of the rule against which the 13 who resigned yesterday are protesting.

The physicians whose appointments were announced by Dr. Greeff are: Drs. Eugene H. Pool, 107 E. 60th St.; Howard Lilienthal, 52 E. 32d St.; Allen O. Whipple, 622 W. 168th St., and Frederick W. Bancroft, 1 E. 105th St., all consulting in surgery; Charlton Wallace, 49 E. 51st St., orthopedic surgery; Joseph F. McCarthy, 2 E. 54th St., urology; Isador C. Rubin, 911 Park Ave., gynaecology; Everett M. Hawks, 11 E. 48th St., obstetrics; Elfred F. Hess, 16 W. 86th St., pediatrics; Frederic C. Holden, 59 E. 54th St., and James A. Corscaden, 50 E. 63d St., gynaecology.

Nine Uptown Doctors Named to Staff Of Harlem Hospital Following Tests

Amsterdam News
7-2-30

Examination Had Aroused Ire of North Harlem Medical Society—Men Given Rank of Adjunct Assistant Visitors

New York, N. Y.

Nine uptown physicians and surgeons have been appointed to the indoor staff of Harlem Hospital as a result of an examination of doctors in the out-patient department on June 17, it was announced Thursday at a conference with Dr. John F. Connors, white, surgical director of the institution and president of the medical board.

The examination, which was oral brought forth a flood of protest recently from the North Harlem Medical Society, whose members said the tests were part of a plan to exclude them from the promotions. They maintained that the advancement had been and should be made upon records in the municipal hospitals.

The men appointed are: E. E. Best, 168 West 130th street, adjunct assistant visiting physician; John R. Randolph, 207 West 135th street, and John Finley, 2400 Seventh avenue, adjunct asistant visiting surgeons in gynecology; Robert E. Carter and John T. Warrick, 128 Edgecombe avenue, adjunct asistant visiting surgeons in traumatic surgery; Jesse J. Greene, 1846 Seventh avenue, and William L. Howard, 109 West 129th street, adjunct assitsant visiting surgeons in male non-traumatic surgery; R. R. Henderson, 214 West 138th street, and John Davis, 210 West 133d street, adjunct asistant visiting surgeons in female non-traumatic surgery.

Hospitals - 1930

New York,

International Hospital Seeks to Aid Middle Class as Whites Take Service

Amsterdam News
7-9-30

Harlem Institution Aims to Provide Care Regardless of Race — Modernly Equipped Plant Gives Each Patient Attention

New York Age

"The International Hospital aims to provide better hospital facilities for the large middle class group residing in New York regardless of race." Dr. Rudolph Fisher, acting superintendent of the hospital, which is located at 2348 Seventh avenue, said Thursday.

That this is true is borne out by the fact that a large number of the patients at the hospital, during the short space of its operation, have been whites who chose this institution out of the many others, large and more expensive, which the city affords. They came, many of them, on the recommendation of Dr. Walter Crump, white, surgeon-in-chief of the Broad Street Hospital and medical member of the International Hospital.

"The very rich," said Dr. Fisher, "and those who are extremely poor have not the same problems to face when they need hospitilization as the larger group of those individuals who fall between these two groups, the middle class. Unable to pay the prices demanded by the more expensive institutions and yet unwilling to accept pure charity from public hospitals, our hospital seeks to serve this group by providing for them a happy medium."

Organized February 15.

Located in what was formerly the Vincent Sanitarium, the institution has been in operation now since Feb. 15 and was organized by a group of doctors and laymen. The following physicians comprise its present staff: Drs. Fisher, John H. Davis, Leo Fitz Nearon, Godfrey Nurse, Oma H. Price, and E. P. Roberts.

In addition to the medical members of the hospital, two Fellows of the American College of Surgeons, both white physicians, are on the consulting staff. They are Dr. Crump and Dr. Anson Bingham, bone surgeon.

Third of Patients White.

"The hospital," Dr. Fisher continued, "has since its organization been successful in every way. To date, we have treated 142 patients, maintaining a maximum of one-half the hospital's total capacity. Of the number of patients treated, at least one-third have been white. At present there are twenty-one patients in the hospital and ten of them are also white.

"Just as the hospital is open to all patients regardless of race, it is also open to all physicians who are willing to comply with the hospital rules," Dr. Fisher declared, "and it is our hope that the present plant will form the nucleus for a great interracial center."

Plant Worth $150,000.

The hospital plant and equipment are valued at $150,000. The five-story stucco hospital building is modernly equipped with every hospital facility and provides space for fifty beds. Admitting and treatment rooms are located on the ground floor, while the remaining floors are devoted to wards and private rooms. A special maternity ward for the care of eight mothers and their children is on the second floor; the operating room is located on the fourth floor.

The fifth floor of the institution, at present not in use, will, according to Dr. Fisher, be devoted to obstetrical cases; a special children's ward is also to be on this floor.

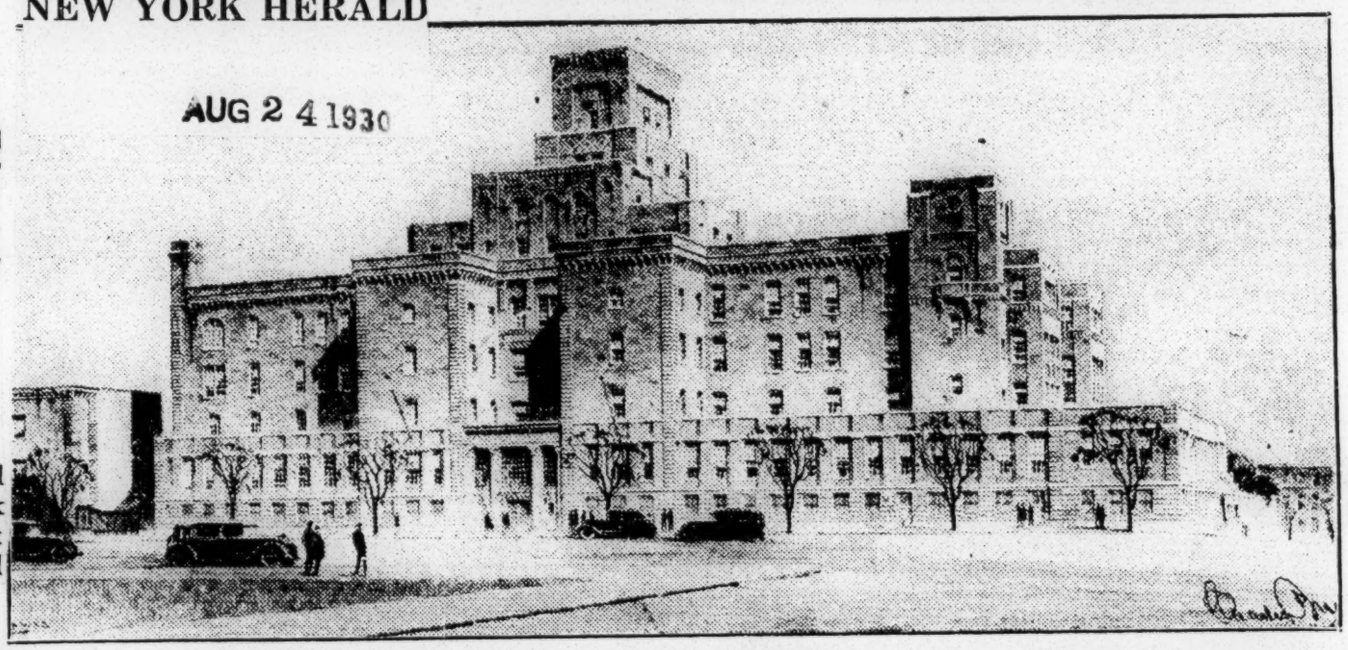
One Nurse to Three.

There is one nurse on duty for every three patients in the hospital, Dr. Fisher asserted. At present eight nurses, two aides, a janitor, orderly, and cook compose the regular staff of hospital attendants. Dr. Fisher, the acting superintendent, is on duty at all times.

Architect's View of Reconstructed Lincoln Hospital

NEW YORK HERALD

AUG 24 1930



Charles B. Meyers, architect

As the building at Concord Avenue and East 141st Street, the Bronx, will appear after being rebuilt and remodeled at an expense of $1,160,000

$1,160,000 Plan Made to Rebuild LincolnHospital

Work Expected to Start This Year to Rank Institution as One of City's Largest

Lincoln Hospital, at Concord Avenue and East 141st Street, the Bronx, is to be entirely remodeled and enlarged into one of the largest and finest hospitals in the chain of city-owned institutions, it was announced yesterday by Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals.

Deputy Commissioner Louis Cohen has been charged with planning the remodeling which, it is estimated, will cost $1,160,000. Work will be started before 1931.

Mr. Cohen announced yesterday that although the building virtually will be torn down and rebuilt, the project will be carried on so that no function of the hospital will be impaired. To facilitate this plan, the work will be done in three stages.

Drawings and specifications prepared by Charles B. Meyers have been submitted by Commissioner Greeff to the Board of Estimate for approval. Bids are expected to be advertised before December 1, after which the contracts will be awarded and actual work will start, according to Mr. Cohen.

Plans call for the erection in the north court of a one-story addition to contain a kitchen with all the modern facilities for the preparation and distribution of food to patients and staff. A two-story addition on Concord Avenue, extending to the north and south of the main entrance, will provide additional space for receiving, storing and distributing food products, drugs, and for dining rooms for employees.

The present main entrance will be altered so as to communicate directly to a large lobby and waiting room on the first floor of the hospital. At each end of the wards new solariums will be built for convalescents.

The remodeled building will increase the hospital's bed capacity of 423 by almost fifty. The main building, when reconstructed, will have 342 beds.

Three-Story Penthouse Projected

The architectural style of the building will remain unchanged. Interior alterations will include the simplification of wall, ceiling and floor surface, to obtain the best sanitary conditions and the substitution of fireproof for combustible materials. New stairways are to be built at the ends of wings and in the centers. Three new elevators will be installed.

Chief among the new buildings will be a three-story penthouse on the central portion of the building. Its first floor will be equipped with operating facilities and the other two will be solariums.

A large part of the new equipment has been acquired and installed. This includes a power plant and laundry, a laboratory, mortuary and a garage, the last of which is in the course of construction. A new nurses' training school has also been in use for the last year.

Lincoln Hospital was, until 1925, privately owned and operated. It functioned in connection with a school to train and educate Negro women nurses. The school has been continued under the city administration. The hospital serves a large area in the southeastern part of the Bronx.

DR. L. T. WRIGHT OF NEW YORK VISITS CHICAGO

(Photo on picture page)

Dr. Louis T. Wright, one of the head surgeons of Harlem hospital, New York, is in Chicago investigating the hospital conditoins here. He states that he is interested in all hospital plans, and that he is giving Chicago's systems careful consideration.

Defender
6-6-30

In his visit to The Chicago Defender's plant, Dr. Wright outlined to Atty. N. K. McGill, secretary and general consul of The Defender Publishing company, the hospital situation in New York, especially as concerned the Harlem hospital.

The Harlem hospital, second largest in Manhattan proper and third largest in Greater New York, has had our doctors on the staff for ten years but only in junior positions. In February of this year a complete revision of the staff was made. Twenty-five doctors were dismissed—two of our race. And now without regard to race or creed, solely on the basis of merit, physicians and internes are selected and appointed. Physicians work under and above each other in all departments irrespective of race.

The four heads of departments are: Dr. Paul A. Collins, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, graduate of Lincoln university, Pa., and Flowers' Hospital of Medicine, head of the department of ophthalmologist; Dr. Ernest R. Alexanedr, co-head, when on service, a graduate of Fisk and the University of Vermount; Dr. Lewis A. Fairclough, head of the department of dental surgery, and Dr. Louis T. Wright, one of the four

head surgeons.

There are 45 of our physicians scattered throughout all departments. There is no color line or lack of opportunity. This is the first of a general program of opening all hospitals in New York to our qualified physicians. And, over the objection of many of our physicians, internes are selected on merit alone—opened to all.

The Harlem hospital has one of the most distinguished consulting staffs of any hospital in America. Reports from the American Medical association after six months under the new regime give the hospital a highly creditable rating, as have many other investigating committees. The Harlem hospital is a member of the Standard Hospitals of the American College of Surgery. It leads the country in pneumonia serum research, and has one of the five oxygen chambers in America.

Dr. Wright mentioned that in the Sea View Tubercular hospital, New York, ten nurses of our group live and work under similar conditions as the twenty white nurses.

CITY WILL REBUILD LINCOLN HOSPITAL

$1,160,000 Enlargement and Remodeling Planned So as Not to Disturb Patients.

WORK WILL BEGIN SOON

Reconstruction of Bronx Institution to Take 2½ Years, According to Greeff and Cohen.

Lincoln Hospital, at East 141st Street, Concord Avenue, East 142d Street and Wales Avenue, the Bronx, is to be reconstructed at an approximate cost of $1,160,000, the work to take about two and one-half years, according to an announcement yesterday by Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals. The work, Dr. Greeff said, will start in less than three months, and the project will be well under way within the present year.

Deputy Commissioner of Hospitals Louis Cohen, under whose supervision the remodeling and equipping of the enlarged institution would take place, said that the extensive alterations would be made without disturbing the hospital's routine or interfering with its care and treatment of patients.

Plans formulated by Deputy Commissioner Cohen call for doing the work in three stages so that not a single function of the hospital will be impaired during the course of rebuilding. Dr. Greeff and Mr. Cohen said yesterday that they planned to have the newly remodeled Lincoln Hospital "one of the finest institutions in the entire chain of municipally owned hospitals."

There is already at Lincoln Hospital a new power plant and laundry, and there is already in the course of construction a new laboratory, mortuary and garage, these being separate from the main hospital building. Dr. Greef said that institutions of the size and character that this one will be when finished cost in the neighborhood of $4,500,000.

While under present conditions the number of beds in Lincoln Hospital is 423, the remodeled hospital, Dr. Greef said, will be able to provide every inch of cubic space necessary to hygienic and scientific care of partients, and in addition increase the bed capacity by about fifty beds.

Commissioner Greeff said that in his opinion Lincoln Hospital, which was taken over by the city from a corporation known as the Lincoln Hospital and Home on Nov. 16, 1925, at a cost of $750,000, was antiquated and its equipment obsolete.

Drawings and specifications prepared by Charles B. Meyers have been submitted by Commissioner Greeff to the Board of Estimate for its approval and the commissioner said he expected that bids for the construction work in connection with the making over of Lincoln Hospital would be advertised before Dec. 1. The reconstruction will proceed immediately afterward, Dr. Greeff said.

Under its former management as a privately owned and operated institution, Lincoln Hospital functioned in connection with a school to train and educate Negro women in the nursing of the sick. The city took over the land and buildings under the condition that the former private owners construct, equip and maintain immediately adjacent to the hospital buildings a new and modern training school to continue the nursing education of Negro women.

The main building is "H" shape, with enclosed courts at the north and south fronts, lighting the building. The drawings for the reconstruction contemplate the erection in the north court of a one-story addition that will contain a kitchen with all modern facilities.

The alterations contemplate the construction of a two-story addition on Concord Avenue. The main entrance, on Concord Avenues, also will be altered.

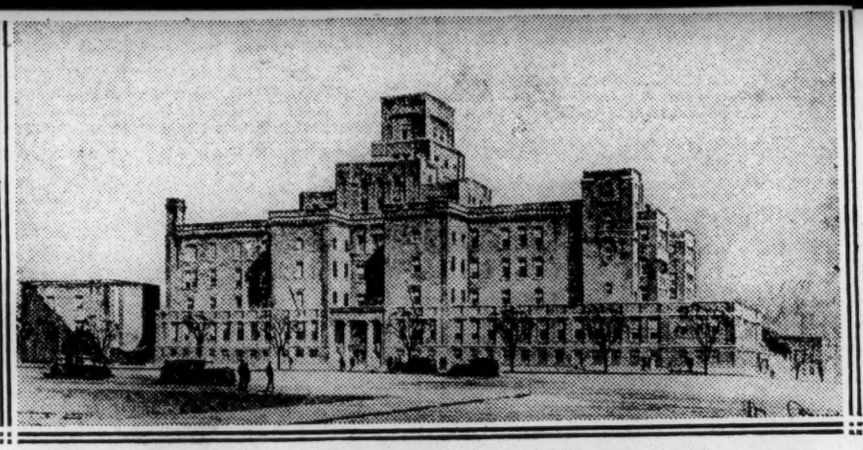
Administrative offices will occupy the first floor. The second, third and fourth floors will be devoted to the care of patients. The plans als call for a centralized ward servi kitchen and solariums.

International Hospital Benefit at Savoy Dec. 29

12-20-30

The Women's Guild of the International Hospital, 2349 Seventh avenue, will present a benefit dance on the night of nights at the Savoy ballroom, Monday, December 29, after the Christmas holidays. They predict fun a-plenty. The Senior and Junior Guilds are working hard to break the Savoy's attendance record of 3,000.

Miss McDonald, president, is serving tea every Thursday in the guild room in the hospital. It is hoped that enough funds will be realized from the affair to establish a fully equipped laundry



NEW LINCOLN HOSPITAL PLANNED BY CITY.

Bronx Institution Which Will Be Rebuilt at a Cost of $1,160,000 Without Disturbing the Hospital's Care of Patients.

NEW YORK HERALD

DEC 10 1930

Rosenwald Fund Negro Hospital Plan Denounced

Proposal for Survey and Separate Harlem Institution Opposed by Doctors

Project Found Unessential

Commissioner Morton Says Scheme Is Not Needed

A survey of conditions among Negro physicians and surgeons in this city and a tentative proposal to erect a hospital in Harlem exclusively for Negroes, both under the supervision and at the expense of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, were denounced unanimously yesterday at a closed meeting of fifty members of the Manhattan Medical Society at 2372 Seventh Avenue. Two representatives of the fund, which heretofore has been concerned with the construction of Negro rural schools, were present at the meeting of the society, which is composed of eighty Harlem doctors.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, a police surgeon and a member of the surgical staff of Harlem Hospital, said that it had been rumored in medical circles for several months that the Rosenwald Fund had under consideration the establishment of a hospital for the Negroes of the city, but that Dr. Michael Davis, medical director of the fund, who was present at the meeting, had refused to make known the actual progress of the plan.

Directors Declared in Favor

Dr. Davis and Dr. D. L. Harris, a Negro representative of the fund, both of Chicago, refused to discuss the action of the society beyond saying that directors of the fund in Chicago "felt that there is an obvious need for providing adequate bed space for Negro physicians in New York to take care of their private patients."

In discussing the closed meeting Dr. James L. Wilson, president of the society, said that "the members took the position that both the proposal of a separate Negro hospital and the suggestion for a survey are uncalled for and unnecessary."

"We feel," he said, "that the City of New York, through Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals, is giving every Negro doctor in the city and their Negro patients ample and adequate opportunities and facilities. The competent and satisfactory Negro doctors in Harlem are pleased with the opportunities they receive at Harlem Hospital, where they work with white surgeons and with mixed patients."

A resolution disapproving of the intervention of the Rosenwald fund was indorsed after an open letted, signed by Ferdinand Q. Morton, a Negro member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and a Democratic leader of Harlem, had been read by Dr. Wilson.

Morton Opposes Proposal

"There is no need in New York for such a hospital, Commissioner Morton's letter read in part, "as the city makes ample provision for the hospitalization of its sick without regard to their race or color. Colored physicians, surgeons and nurses enjoy equality of opportunity in our hospitals. The proposal is in direct conflict with the fixed policy of the Democratic party in this city and with the ideals and practices of the present city administration, which does not and never will separate any of its institutions by race or color."

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 10 1930

NEGROES REJECT ROSENWALD GIFT

Harlem Doctors Call Hospital Offer "Vicious Segregation"

OPPOSE MEDICAL SURVEY

Accuse Philanthropist of Race Discrimination in Business

Negro physicians and surgeons in Harlem, composing the Manhattan Medical Society, yesterday turned down offers of the Julius Rosenwald Fund for donation of a Negro hospital and for a survey of Negro physicians in the city, branding both offers as "vicious in principle."

The society not only turned down the offers, but indorsed statements pledging new legislation if necessary to fight off their completion and assailing Mr. Rosenwald, Chicago multimillionaire, for insincerity because of alleged racial discrimination in his business enterprises.

It was a long fight and the final decision was reached only after an early evening meeting had developed a controversy that extended long beyond midnight Monday. The vote was unanimous. The survey was assailed as racial discrimination and the proposed hospital as "vicious segregation."

The meeting, which was held at 2372 Seventh Avenue, was attended by fifty of the organization's eighty members. Dr. James L. Wilson, president of the society, and Dr. Louis T. Wright, chief surgeon at Harlem Hospital, said yesterday that discussion of the proposal for the survey "at times was rather heated."

Hold Survey Uncalled For

"The members of the society," Dr. Wilson said, "took the position that the survey was not invited, was uncalled for and unnecessary. A resolution expressing these sentiments was passed."

Dr. D. L. Harris, a Negro, representing the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, and Dr. Michael Davis, medical director of the fund, attended the meeting and participated in the discussion, but were disinclined yesterday to comment further.

The action was taken after a letter, signed by Ferdinand O. Morton, civil service commissioner and leader of Negro Democrats in the city, had been read by Dr. Wilson, who said the letter was in accord with the medical society's sentiments.

Morton asserted that "all the authority possessed by the city administration will be used to defeat this pernicious project," that "the Democratic Party will sponsor the necessary legislation" if present laws can't prevent completion of the project, that the city now has ample provision for the sick "without regard to their race or color," and that the Negro is not a problem that needs to be surveyed or analyzed.

Questions Sincerity

"Mr. Rosenwald's projects in behalf of the Negro, while doubtless well intended, have perhaps done us more harm than good," Morton wrote. "If Mr. Rosenwald's interest in colored Americans is sincere it would be a fine thing for him to prove it by extending to colored men and women in his vast business organization equality of opportunity in employment and promotion, a thing which he does not now do."

Morton declared there was no need Dr. Harris to act on the proposed surhere for a Negro hospital, and the vey, which was to be conducted by proposal was in principle directly in the Rosenwald Fund under auspices conflict with "the ideals and prac- of the Hospital Information Bureau tices of the present city administra- of this city.
tion." He asserted that the proposal recently that Harlem Hospital be given over entirely to colored people "was summarily rejected, primarily because of the fact that it was vicious in principle and unsound in policy."

The special meeting was called by

Hospitals-1930

New York.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE.

If we remember correctly, there is an old saw or rather sinister significance, to the effect that when doctors disagree the patient is apt to die. The diverse opinions voiced by some Harlem physicians on the proposal for a survey of health conditions in that section to be conducted by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, furnishes an example of this kind. The plans for the survey, as set forth by Dr. Davis, medical director of the Rosenwald Fund, provided that it was to be made under the auspices of the Hospital Information Bureau of this city, the object being to provide additional hospital accommodations for Negro doctors to care for their private patients.

At a special meeting of the Manhattan Medical Society, called to consider this proposition, it was unanimously rejected, the chief arguments advanced by its opponents being that the small number of private patients which each doctor had did not warrant such a survey. The idea of such a special survey was also attacked as involving a "Jim Crow" policy looking toward the establishment of a hospital for Negroes only. Dr. Davis denied any intention of this kind and said that the Rosenwald Fund had no idea of promoting any colored hospital in New York City.

The resolution adopted by the Manhattan Medical Society in rejecting the survey termed the proposal "uninvited, uncalled for and unnecessary." That politics was involved in the matter was indicated by the reading of a letter written by Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner and head of the United Colored Democracy, in which he denounced the proposal as "vicious in principle" and one to be defeated. He declared that there was no need for such a hospital in New York, as the city makes ample provision for the hospitalization of its sick without regard to their race or color, and that colored physicians enjoy equality of opportunity in our hospitals.

That there is another and more favorable view held of the Rosenwald proposal was shown by the action of the executive committee of the North Harlem Medical Society, which voted its approval of the survey and any donations that might be tendered toward the support of colored hospitals. The committee decided to invite representatives of the Fund to speak at the next meeting of the society. It was stated on behalf of the committee that the decision of the Manhattan Medical Society does not represent the opinion of all the Negro physicians in Harlem. The invitation to make the survey was extended to many physicians who are members of both societies. Besides this, there is a large number not affiliated with either society, many of whom are said to be in favor of the projected survey.

The health situation in Harlem is so acute that there is need for all the aid that philanthropy and science can give in ameliorating the suffering of the sick and afflicted and stopping the spread of disease. No human agency working toward these ends should be rejected or rudely rebuffed from joining in such a humanitarian movement. That the head of a segregated political organization like the United Colored Democracy should denounce such an offer, because it involves separate accommodations for those suffering from disease, while he upholds a separate organization in politics, appears to be a trifle inconsistent. But then consistency ceases to be a virtue when it runs counter to politics. In a city like New York, with all its cosmopolitan population and its public institutions open to all races, we still find special institutions devoted to the special needs of different races. The Jews, the Italians, the Germans, the Swedes maintain their separate hospitals, raise money to support them and appeal for aid to the general public. If Negro physicians and their patients decide that a hospital specially dedicated to the service of the race is necessary and expedient, they have a perfect right to establish and maintain an institution of that special nature and to raise funds for its support.

Doctors and laymen may disagree as to the expediency of such an experiment but it has been tried and worked successfully among other races in New York and by Negroes in other cities than New York. If such a survey and hospital project promise to contribute any iota toward the wellbeing of the race and the abatement of the ravages of disease in this city, no political advantage or personal disagreement should be suffered to stand in the way.

HARLEM MEDICAL SOCIETY ACCEPTS ROSENWALD GIFT

Afro-American

Action Proves Existence of Two Rival Associations. 12-20-30

WRIGHT ONE HEAD

Baltimore Md.

Dr. Peter Murray Leader of Second Group.

By R. B. LEMUS

NEW YORK.—The Rosenwald proffer of a separate hospital for Harlem, which was rejected by the Manhattan Medical Society last week, was accepted by the North Harlem Medical Society two nights later.

Dr. Lewis Wright, Morton lieutenant, is a leader in the Manhattan Society and Dr. Peter Murray leads the Harlem body.

Rival Groups

The whole matter is being regarded here rather as a matter of controversy between two rival groups of physicians and politicians, and not as a matter of controversy between New Yorkers and Mr. Rosenwald it is said.

About two weeks ago Dr. Llewellyn Harris, Rosenwald field agent, came to New York to see about a hospital survey. His opinion was that Harlem's three hospitals, the Edgecomb Sanatorium, the International Hospital and the Wilson Sanatorium were all in need of standardizing and he persuaded the Manhattan Medical Society to call a meeting to discuss a survey.

It is evident that Dr. Harris did not know that the meeting would result in a rejection of the survey or he would not have risked creating the unfavorable publicity that the affair caused.

Following Dr. Harris's remarks and some from Dr. Davis, white, of the Fundation's medical service bureau, a long denunciatory letter from Feddinand Q. Morton flaying the survey project and Mr. Rosenwald, was read and the association voted to reject the survey.

Leaders here pointed out that Mr. Morton was not a physician and that around fifty of the hundred and fifty Harlem dctors took the license to determine this vital community question.

North Harlem Group

Two nights later, the North Harlem Medical Society, from which the Manhattan Medical Society was an offshoot, met and voted to accept the Rosenwald survey proposition, so that the incident was by no means closed by the Morton letter and the consequent rejection by the Manhattan group.

The actual situation is that there are two major groups of physicians and both well organized.

Some few months back, a dinner was given in honor of Dr. Connors, white, chief physician at Harlem Hospital. There were few, if any, North Harlem members on hand, because it was a Manhattan affair. But a most conspicuous guest was Democratic Leader Ferdinand Q. Morton.

It was a worthy tribute to Dr. Connors who had, in reorganizing the institution so as to assure colored physicians opportunities to achieve meritorious parity with whites at Harlem Hospital, "ousted" several white doctors—many of them of long service there.

Sharing equal honors with Dr. Connors at the dinner, however, was Leader Morton, who was credited with politically making parity task of Dr. Connors possible.

Among those dropped at the time of the reorganization of Harlem's staff was the eminent young surgeon, Dr. U. Conrad Vincent; and the common gossip of the laity was that Wright and Vincent were bitter professional rivals.

Vincent had built the hospital which bore his name. His health temporarily failed, however, and his institution passed to control of a group, which renamed it International Hospital. Those who direct International are not Manhattans, and

there never was any love lost as between International and Edgecombe Sanatorium, founded by Dr. Wright.

Whatever political effort the anti-Manhattanite doctors may have used to carry their convictions into effect, were blocked by Morton. And, in attempted retaliation during the recent election campaign, two of the anti-Morton physicians made every effort to get his scalp—unsuccessfully, of course.

In so far as Mr. Morton's praise of Harlem Hospital goes, no one here criticises his letter read in opposition to the Rosenwald Foundation survey at the Manhattan Society meeting. What hurts, however, is his gratuitous chastisement of Mr. Rosenwald in the conduct of his business enterprises simply because his agents offered to assist Negro hospitals in Harlem to better serve a community which could stand better service.

And it has been said that if Rosenwald had offered to turn over a half million to Edgecombe Sanatorium, Manhattan would have gone on record in ecstacies over the Chicago philanthropist's generosity.

Edwin R. Embree of Rosenwald Fund Clarifies Stand on Negro Hospitals

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.
(Associated Negro Press.)

FRANK consideration of the alleged segregation aspects of the hospital projects sponsored by the Rosenwald Fund was given in an address delivered here Tuesday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, as a part of a dedication program for new buildings at Mercy Hospital.

Mr. Embree emphasized the need not only of increased hospitalization as a measure toward the improvement of the health of the Negro, but also as providing the opportunities for Negro doctors to obtain experience, which is now limited to a shocking extent. The Rosenwald president explained:

"Mercy Hospital is one of the all too few hospitals which combine the care of the sick with the training of Negro nurses and doctors. There are less than a dozen really first-class hospitals which give opportunities for Negro physicians to get experience under good, modern conditions, or even to bring their own patients for care and treatment.

"The American Medical Association approves fourteen hospitals for the training of Negro internes. The American College of Surgeons includes on its approved list seventeen Negro hospitals as meeting minimum standards. Only ten hospitals appear on both lists, and may thus be regarded as generally satisfactory.

"Even of these, two or three are so small and ill-equipped that they are approved only by a very sympathetic interpretation of minimum standards. Thus, for 12,000,000 Negroes in America, there are, under the most liberal rating, only ten hospitals of standards approved by the national professional associations for the practice and useful experience of Negro physicians. This is a shocking situation.

Refers to Criticism.

"A few men in a northern city have recently criticized the Julius Rosenwald Fund on the ground that we were advocating segregated hospitalization for Negroes. We do not advocate segregation of any racial group, but we are keenly aware of the need for training and experience for physicians and nurses.

"Unless one is ready to sacrifice the education of the Negro medical profession, he must favor the building up of at least a reasonable number of hospitals where Negro physicians may have the best facilities for caring for their patients and may keep in touch with modern medical knowledge and practice."

Mr. Embree re-enforces his position by pointing out the experience of Jewish doctors and of women who sought advancement in the profession.

"Of course, there are many hospitals that admit and care for Negro patients. General hospitals in the North usually admit members of any race. In the South the public hospitals and many private institutions have special wards or pavilions for Negroes. But in these general hospitals, whether South or North, the professional staff is almost always exclusively white. The result is that Negro physicians, except for the pitifully small number of institutions I have mentioned, cannot get the practice and experience which they must have if they are to serve well their race.

Others Have Problem.

"The same problem has been faced and met by other groups. For example, there are special Jewish hospitals. Jews are and always have been admitted freely to almost all hospitals throughout the country. But Jewish physicians and internes found great difficulty in getting posts in general hospitals. It was chiefly to provide opportunities for the professional group that Jewish hospitals have been established in such great numbers in this and other countries.

"The same consideration affects another special group—women. Of course, hospitals admit women patients. In fact, the care of women and children forms the best pleas for money for any hospital, and these services tend even to be over-emphasized. But it was very difficult for women internes and for women doctors to get posts in general hospitals, even those that catered largely to women and children. For this reason and for this reason alone, the women's hospitals have been organized.

Why Hospitals Are Needed.

"Provident Hospital in Chicago and the Flint-Goodrich Memorial Hospital in New Orleans are not planned so that the Negro doctor may be placed under the white doctor, but so that the colored medical man may have the opportunity to exploit leading representatives of the group which has made the greatest advances in the profession and has had the greater experience. "It is important, also, that Negro physicians be in active association with the best of their white colleagues. This does not mean the submerging of the Negro doctors to the white profession. If anything, it is an exploitation of the white doctors for the benefit of the colored. It is sound common sense for a group, which has not yet the advanced knowledge and the extensive experience, to keep in close association with a group which has had these advantages.

"All education consists in learning from those who know more and have had wider experience. Fortunately, it is usually the very best of the white physicians who are willing to give time and attention to trying to help their Negro associates come to full wisdom and rich experience in medicine. The informal association of Mercy Hospital with the Phipps Clinic and other white medical groups in Philadelphia is a most valuable asset."

Disease Knows No "Line."

Disease knows no color line, according to Mr. Embree, and, if the general health of the nation is to be improved, it must begin by reducing the ratio of statistics of disease and death among the Negro population.

"In all aspects of health and disease, the dependence of races upon one another is clear and striking. Disease cannot easily be segregated. The germs of typhoid and measles and tuberculosis will not obey Jim Crow laws. No community can maintain health with one great group harboring contagious disease.

"This interdependence is beginning to be recognized, to the benefit of both races. But we are only at the beginning. Health conditions among Negroes are today much as no civilized country can afford to permit. For example, New Orleans reports an annual Negro mortality of 30 per 1,000, equal to the deplorable records of Bombay and Calcutta. The Negro death rate for the country as a whole is 62 per cent above the death rate of the whites—that for tuberculosis is three times that for whites. In Tennessee the death rate for Negro children of elementary school age is ten times that of white children.

"Another generation may show as great progress in the health of this race as the past thirty-five years has in public health generally. Certainly, we do not expect much further progress in general health until disease in this great group of the population is brought under control."

Hospitals-1930

North Carolina

N.C. Hospital on the Block

Volume 2-29-30

WILSON, N.C. (ANP)—The local hospital for Negroes went on the auction block here Tuesday and was sold for $6,000 to Wade H. Gardner. The sale was made under a deed of trust executed by O. N. Freeman.

Washington, D.C.

The much needed institution was secured several years ago by J. D. Reid, active vice-president of the defunct Commercial Bank, who has been sentenced to serve five years at hard labor in the state prison. For years it has relieved the hospitalization condition faced by the group, but like many other institutions where much charity work is done the income was not sufficient to meet the expenses.

WILSON, N. C.
TIMES

APR 11 1930

FOR THE NEGRO HOSPITAL

The people of Wilson have responded very generously to the call for supplies for the negro hospital and next Tuesday evening they will have an opportunity to attend a midnight show beginning at 11:30 the Wilson Theatre, every cent of the proceeds to be donated by Mr Arnold, manager of the theatre to the hospital. The merchants of the city cooperating with the Times and Mr. Arnold hope to raise as much as $500.00 to run the hospital until the fall when a campaign can be put on to raise the money to purchase the property.

The page advertisement in the paper today, will run for three days and hali of the proceeds will go into the hospital fund in addition to the ampunt received from the midnight show. Let's pack the house Tuesday evening. The cause is most commendable, and the Times knows that you want to help so worthy an enterprise.

The merchants cooperating in the event are to be congratulated and commended for their generosity. If the house is crowded the money is forthcoming.

NEGRO DONORS TO HOSPITAL LISTED

Contributions of $1,306.42, Made to Jubilee Hospital Work

NOW IN HAND IN CASH

Makes Total of $1,806.42, Including $500 from Carolina Bagging Compay, Which Has Already Been Announced

Contributions of $1,306.42 from the Negroes for the fund for new additions to Jubilee hospital were announced today by Mrs. W. B. Waddill welfare superintendent of Vance county, whose department is sponsoring the campaign to raise $5,000 locally of a total of $20,000 needed for the tuberculosis wing and the additional general hospital wing for that institution.

The total by the Negroes already in hand in cash, and swells the total to $1,806.42, which includes $500 given by the Carolina Bagging Company.

Following is the list of donations by the various individuals and organizations of the Negroes.

This is considered a generous contribution on the part of the colored people, and those in charge of the campaign appeal to the white people of the community to match the fund by being equally and proportionately as generous.

Following is the list of donations by the various individuals and organizations among the negroes.

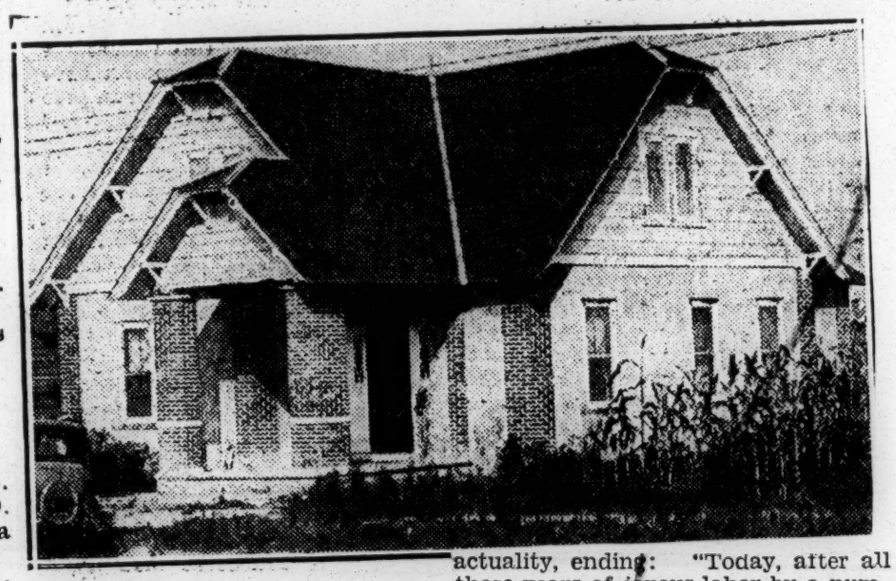
From Churches:

First Baptist Church (col) Henderson $51.00.
United Presbyterian Church $24.00
St. Paul Christian & St John Baptist, Middleburg $21.00.
St. James Baptist $10.50.
St. Beulah, Holy Church $17.00
Mt Pleasant Baptist $30.00.
Sandy Grove, Baptist $23.00.
Nutbush, Baptist $12.50.
Oak Level Christian $12.89.
New Hope, Baptist, $3.15.
Kearney's Chapel Home Mission Society, $6.00.
Flat Creek, Baptist $13.00.
Dickie Grove, Baptist $5.00.
Saint's Delight Holy $5.00.
Mitchell's Chapel, Franklin County $5.26.
Clark's Chapel, Franklin county, $5.60.
Haywood's Chapel, Franklin county, $2.58.
Antioch, Christian $30.00.
Townsville M. E. Church $15.00.
St. Mary's A. M. E. Z. Church, $9.17.
Brookston Baptist $11.00.
Warren County Women's Union, $12.00.
Enon Missionary Circle, Wise, Warren County $11.09.
Mt. Olive $5.10.
Morning Star $26.00.
Young Peoples Society, U. P. Church $25.00.
Mass Meeting—Cash Contributions $28.35.
Mt. Zion $23.00.
Phipps Chapel $5.00.
Total $467.94.

Other Contributions.

Dr. J. A. Cotton, Henderson $115.
John Bullock, Middleburg $100.00.
Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia $100.00
Prof. G. A. Edwards, Kittrell College $85.00.
Osborne Bullock, Townsville $25.
E. D. Jordan, Henderson $10.00.
John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C., $25.00.
Y. W. C. A. Henderson Inst. $3.00
Vance County Rural Teachers, Colored Schools $55.00.
Collection Mass Meeting $45.36.
Collection, Cash $4.50.
Eva Adams $5.00.
Sallie P. Eaton $5.00.
Prof. W. E. Williams, $5.00.
Dr. S. M. Beckford $10.00.
Rev Gregg $5.00.
Christmas Seal Sale Negro schools $240.52.
Totale $1306.42.

DR. T. MONTE RIVERA CONDUCTS ONLY HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES IN MT. OLIVE



Mt. Olive, N. C.—The Rivera Clinic, is the only institution of its kind for Negroes in this section of the state. It has a capacity for ten beds.

Dr. T. Monte Rivera, founder and owner of the clinic, is also the only Negro physician for the large farming community about the town of Mt. Olive. He came here 14 years ago and has built up a large practice among both white and colored people.

The nearest city is Goldsboro, about 40 miles distant.

Dr. Rivera is a native of Porto Rico and is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. He received his medical training at Meharry College and Shaw University. He is married and is the father of four beautifl daughters.

HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLES, GIFT OF TOBACCO KING, DEDICATED

GASTONIA, N. C.—(ANP) —What was described as the first orthopaedic hospital for the Negroes in the United States was formally dedicated here on Sunday with impressive ceremonies. It is the N. B. Duke Memorial hospital, named in honor of its donor, the late tobacco magnate and philantropist.

Dedicatory exercises were directed by R. B. Babington, white, president of the board of trustee for the North Carolina Orthopaedic hospital, who first broached the subject of a unit for the hospital for colored patients.

Among the speakers were the Rev. E. G. Gregg of Charlotte, N. C., the Rev. E. W. Burke, Gastonia, the Rev. C. H. Gamnoway, Gastonia, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, Raleigh; the Rev. L. L. Boyd, superintendent of the Morrison Training School for Boys; Dr. O. L. Miller, chief surgeon of the North Carolina Orthopaedic hospital; Paul C. Whitlock, R. R. Ray, W. J. Trent, president of Livingstone college, and Dr. G. E. Davis, Rosenwald Fund supervisor.

Mr. Babington recalled the efforts of the men and women who had worked to make the new hospital an actuality, ending: "Today, after all these years of joyous labor by a number of loyal men and women, we are permitted, through the philanthropy of the late Benjamin N. Duke, to dedicate this hospital, in fulfillment of the wishes of Mr. Duke, who wrote in his last will and testament that this ward should be erected by the trustees of the North Carolina Orthopaedic hospital as a ward for the scientific treatment of the crippled, indigent Negro children of the state."

Lieutenant Oxley, of the state welfare department, laid emphasis on the extent of Mr. Duke's intelligent and humane benefactions and asserted that "there has never been a white leader, or an outstanding white citizen of this state, who has not been a friend to the Negro."

Mr. Oxley also told of the original gift of $15,000 for the hospital and of how Mr. Duke was later persuaded to increase this amount to $25,000 just after he had given $1,000,000 to a Negro college in North Carolina.

The hospital is a brick one story structure, fireproof throughout. It has accommodations for fifty beds and a staff of six colored nurses. Mrs. Anna B. Crawford is supervisor.

DEDICATE B. N. DUKE HOSPITAL

Courier N.C. 12-6-30

GASTONIA, S. C., Dec. 4—(ANP)—What was described as the first orthopaedic hospital for Negroes in the United States was formally dedicated here Sunday with impressive ceremonies. It is the B. N. Duke Memorial Hospital, named in honor of its donor, the late tobacco magnate and philanthropist.

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Hospitals - 1930

Ohio.

Cleveland Council Admits Negro Nurses and Internes To City Hospitals

Age
1/25-30. N.Y.

Cleveland, O.—The Cleveland City Council on January 13th passed unanimously a resolution which opened the city hospitals to Negro nurses and internes, according to information just forwarded to the N. A. A. C. P. by Charles W. White, member of the executive committee of the Cleveland Branch. The resolution was introduced in the City Council by Dr. Walz, eighty-year-old Councilman from the West Side of Cleveland who was loyaly supported in advocating passage of the measure by the three Negro members of the City Council, Messrs. Clayborne George, Lawrence O. Payne and Dr. LeRoy Bundy.

The resolution instructs the City Manager of Cleveland "to make such appropriate arrangements as shall afford to all citizens of Cleveland . . . an equal and reasonable opportunity to receive training as nurses and interes at the Cleveland City Hospital." It further provides that "such opportunity shall in no event be denied or abridged on account of the race or color of anyone seeking such training." Mr. White writes the N. A. A. C. P. that the resolution was approved by the Director of Public Welfare, Dudley S. Blossom, by City Manager William R. Hopkins, and by Law Director Harold S. Burton. "This action comes after many years of spasmodic but relentless urging and insistence" writes Mr. White; "and I anticipate that it will mean a great deal to Cleveland and other localities."

This action by the Cleveland City Council causes that city to take its place with New York City, where, within recent years, a successful fight was made to secure admission of Negro nurses, internes and physicians in the New York City hospitals. Recently, provisions were made in Boston for the admission of colored nurses to certain hospitals in that city.

PROGRESSIVE MOVE

A recent Cleveland (O.) dispatch to The Indianapolis Recorder contains the refreshing information that Negro physicians and nurses will be admitted to internships and nurse training at the City hospital of that city. And what is equally important when the new incumbents assume their respective places and individual responsibilities at the Cleveland institution, they will do so on an equal basis with appointees of other races. A statement to the latter effect is credited to Cleveland's progressive director of public health and welfare to the hospital committee of the Cleveland Medical association. Recorder

That there will be no limitations or restrictions as to hospital privilege is another condition upon which Negro professionals will be admitted to practice in the Ohio City hospital. Indianapolis, Ind.

The move is interpreted by Cleveland citizens as being the result of a resolution passed by the council last January. The city manager was instructed by council to take steps to see that opportunities are not denied citizens to become members of the City hospital staff because of race or color.

Such a resolution is an effective embodiment of a broad conception of what is meant by fair play and a square deal. 6-21-30

The step taken to open the doors of Cleveland's many opportunities to all its citizens is desirably democratic in spirit. It is also a clear evidence of the fact that in the policy of Cleveland's city administration, there is less of absurdly narrow prejudice and more of common sense and desire for a greater sympathy of purpose among the races.

Cleveland's citizens have every reason to be proud of the character of their city officials into whose hands are relegated the interests of the City's welfare.

Covington's New Hospital Coming!

Mr. W. P. Dabney, Editor The Union.
412 McAllister St., Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir:—Please publish the following: Union

The executive committee of the Colored Covington Hospital had a meeting at the office of Dr. N. E. Dunham to make plans for a monster mass meeting to be held at one of our churches at a date to be selected later. The hospital association has a splendid opportunity to secure the Dr. Eckman Hospital building which is located at Madison and Shafer avenue. The building is modern in every particular and will serve the needs of the community for many years to come. 4-3-30 Cincinnati

The hospital association was launched about one year ago and has made steady progress. We have subscriptions and cash to the amount of two thousand dollars or more.

Members of the executive committee who were present were Mrs. Effie M. Slaughter, president; Mrs. Mary Brookins, secretary; Mrs. Sadie Dunham, treasurer; Rev. J. W. Crenshaw, Dr. J. E. Randolph, Dr. N. E. Dunham and Dr. H. P. Taylor.

Very sincerely,

(Dr.) H. P. TAYLOR.

Pennsylvania.

Hospitals - 1930

Pittsburgh Gets Hospital

Afro-American

PITTSBURGH. — The former Montefiore Hospital building in Center Avenue, opposite Herron Avenue, has been purchased by the Livingston Memorial Hospital and will be opened soon. 8-30-30

The Center Avenue property includes three acres of ground, a three-story hospital with a capacity of 65 beds, a nurses' home and smaller buildings. The hospital building is being modernized. The price of the property is $100,000, including a $25,000 gift by the Montefiore Hospital.

Baltimore Md

South Carolina

Hospitals - 1930

Charleston, S. C., News and Courier
Sunday, January 5, 1930

HOSPITAL IS DEDICATED

Services Conducted at Negro Institution

Georgetown, Jan. 4. — Special: Dedication services for the hospital for colored founded by Dr. Henry Norris, of Bryn Mawr, were conducted on Waccamaw Peninsula today by the Rev. H. D. Bull, rector of Church of Prince George. At the conclusion of the exercises an informal reception was held. Members of the winter colony who attended the services included Dr. and Mrs. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Robinson, William S. Ellis and D. C. Waddell.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
Thursday, July 17, 1930

NEGRO HOSPITAL NEARLY FINISHED

Builders Expect To Leave Job By August 1; Club Almost Ready.

Work on the county negro hospital under construction at the rear of the General hospital will probably be completed by contractors this month, it was learned yesterday at the offices of Fiske-Carter Construction company.

The new country club building is expected to be finished by the same firm within this time, also.

Builders are now finishing up the plastering and are to install various woodwork on the interior. The new hospital will increase facilities considerably over the present institution on Dean street. It resembles the General hospital in design.

Hospitals - 1930

Tennessee

TENNESSEAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.
JAN 11 1930

Plan Enlargement of Maury Negro Hospital

Columbia, Tenn., Jan. 10—(Spl.)—Members of the board of trustees of the Maury county negro hospital and others interested in the welfare of this institution today launched a campaign to add another story to the present building, providing four additional rooms at a cost of $1,500. Those in charge of the program point out that as a new roof is needed already, and the present building is over-crowded, the needed addition can be made at less cost by this manner than in any other way.

JOURNAL
Knoxville, Tenn
FEB 17 1930

May Build Unit At Hospital For Negro Patients

A proposal that the city build a separate unit at Knoxville General hospital for negro patients, to be manned by negro doctors, nurses, and infernes, has been made to City Manager George Dempster by the East Tennessee Hospital association and the Knoxville Medical society.

Dr. Taliaferro Clark, senior surgeon of the U. S. public health service, and consultant for the Rosenwald fund on negro hospitals, recommended that the proposal be made, and that the city maintain the hospital.

Director of Welfare Rex Wallace has been practically assured by the Rosenwald fund trustees that they will pay twenty-five per cent. of the cost of building the negro unit. In addition, the East Tennessee Hospital association will turn over to the city the $15,000 that it has raised for a separate negro hospital.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
Saturday, April 5, 1930

DISCUSS PLANS FOR NEW WING AT HOSPITAL

Officials Are Interested Tells Negro Doctors At Meeting.

The Julius Rosenwald fund is keenly interested in prospects for establishing a negro hospital unit in Knoxville, Dr. H. L. Harris, representing the fund, told members of the negro medical profession in a meeting at the Hollywood Inn last night.

Dr. Harris, who is a member of the medical staff of the Rosenwald fund, was sent to Knoxville from Chicago to go over the local situation, and make a report to his officials.

He told the doctors last night that Dr. Taliaferro Clark, senior surgeon of the U. S. public health service and adviser on medical services, would be in Knoxville within the next ten days.

From the information that these two representatives gather, the extent to which the Rosenwald fund will contribute towards the cost of establishing the negro wing to Knoxville General hospital will probably be determined.

"I know that the Rosenwald fund is interested in the Knoxville situation," Dr. Harris said last night. "However, it has not yet come to the point where the officials can make a definite offer.

"I think that such a unit, furnishing facilities for negro doctors, negro nurses, and negro internes, will be a benefit to Knoxville and this entire territory.

"At the present time, there is no such unit in existence in the South. However, the idea is being looked of in other cities, and is being sympathetically received.

"Knoxville is further ahead in its plans than other Southern cities," he continued. "Demonstration of the successful operation of such a unit here would mean much to the whole country.

"The Rosenwald fund can be counted on for considerable financial support, if the city officials will undertake the projects and furnish the balance required to establish the unit.

"Knoxville is making an effort to better its hospital conditions."

Dr. Harris said that such a unit should face on Rhea street and have separate entrance from the main hospital building. He conferred with City Manager George Dempster yesterday afternoon and will leave tonight for Chicago.

MAR 19 1930 JOURNAL
Knoxville Tenn.

ROSENWALD TO FURNISH MONEY

Board To Give $50,000 On Negro Hospital.

Prospects for Knoxville's securing a negro hospital unit without a great amount of expense to the city were very bright following a conference yesterday afternoon between several negro physicians, the city council welfare committee, City Manager George Dempster, and Director of Welfare Rex Wallace.

The Julius Rosenwald fund will participate as much as $50,000 or even $75,000 in the cost of building the negro wing to the Knoxville General hospital, Dr. H. M. Green told the city officials.

Dr. [illegible] has just returned from Chicago, where he was in conference with Dr. Michael [illegible], director of medical services for the Rosenwald foundation.

The city's share in the hospital would be to furnish land upon which to build it, equipment, which would include a heating plant, x-ray machines, and laboratory materials. The city would then be responsible for the unit's maintenance as part of the municipal hospital.

Among the negro physicians present at the meeting yesterday afternoon were Doctors H. M. Green, W. F Flack, J. H. Presnell, M. L. Boyd, P. L. Bryant, O. B. Taylor, A. J. Bocote, and A. B. Reed, a postman.

Mr. Dempster received a letter yesterday from Dr. Davis asking for further and more detailed information about the prospects for the hospital here.

Will Send Agent Here.

Dr. Davis said that a representative would be sent to Knoxville at the proper time to confer with city officials, and to go before council explaining the Rosenwald proposition.

Mr. Dempster has an estimate of $75,000 set up as the cost of building a hospital with seventy-two beds. The present wards for negro patients have forty beds. The additional hospitalization would meet the needs and requirements of Knoxville negroes.

NEWS-SENTINEL
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
FEB 26 1930

NEGRO WING FOR HOSPITAL IS TAKEN UP

Council Welfare Committee Will Report on Feasibility Of Proposal.

WHAT COUNCIL DID

Voted to refer petition of negro physicians for establishment of separate wing at General hospital wing to welfare committee.

Upheld two decisions of Planning Commission refusing to change classifications of property.

Appropriated $5000 more to complete grading at McGhee Tyson airport.

Voted pension of $20 a month to Mrs. Dennis G. Leahy, widow of city employe. Also gave pension to Patrolman C. C. Gamble.

Awarded contract on city jail cells to Virginia Iron & Bridge Co. for $8300.

Decided to sell E. C. Templeton small triangle of land at Cowan street and Dale avenue.

Voted to extend water main thru property of Ross and Republic Marble Co., with company repaying cost.

Proposals for a separate wing at General Hospital for negroes, discussed some weeks, today had taken definite form as a result of City Council's action last night.

The Council voted to refer the petition of 25 Knoxville negro physicians for establishment by the city of a separate hospital wing to the welfare committee. The committee, with the assistance of other councilmen, will study methods of financing the separate wing, and will report a feasible plan back to the Council.

Altho negro physicians would treat their patients in the negro wing, and the patients would have negro nurses, the wing would be under supervision of General Hospital.

City Manager Dempster reported the petition and asked the Council to take it up. The petition asked the Council to formulate such plans for hospitalization of negroes as would enable them to "exercise their fundamental right to chose who shall treat them."

Memphis, Tenn., Evening Appeal
Friday, September 19, 1930

A Negro Hospital

If Memphis takes advantage of an offer made by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation the city will have an A grade, 100-bed negro hospital. The Rosenwald Foundation will give from one-fourth to one-third of the money needed for the erection and equipment of such an institution. A campagin should be started as soon as possible to raise the rest of the money here in Memphis and in the tri-states area. Mayor Overton and the Shelby County Medical Association have given their indorsement to the negro hospital project and hundreds of good citizens will approve it and give aid.

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Sunday, September 7, 1930

$200,000 Negro Hospital Unit Is Proposed Here

Dempster Outlines Plans for Operations and Buildings to Medical Director of Rosenwald Fund.

A tentative proposal of operations for the negro unit at the Knoxville General hospital has been submitted by City Manager George R. Dempster to Dr. M. M. Davis, director for medical services for the Julius Rosenwald fund.

The unit proposed is to be a modern fireproof hospital and will cost more than $200,000. The cost will be borne by the contribution from the Rosenwald fund, the city of Knoxville, and from public subscription.

"The city of Knoxville now operating the Knoxville General hospital, a grade-A hospital, of 261 beds, proposes to build a separate unit of approximately sixty to seventy-five beds for the exclusive use of colored patients," said Manager Dempster.

Quartered In Basement

At the present time, negro patients are quartered in the basement section of the Knoxville General hospital and are attended exclusively by the white staff and cared for by white nurses.

This proposed negro unit would be located on the same lot as the present hospital but would front on another street and will not be a part of the present building.

It will be under the supervision of the superintendent of the General hospital and under the medical management of the white staff.

Dempster explained that a junior or assistant staff of negro physicians to work with and as assistant to the white staff would be appointed. As the junior colored physicians show proficiency, they would be appointed to a senior staff of negro doctors.

Courtesy Staff

There will also be a courtesy staff of negro physicians. They shall have the privilege of treating their private cases in the hospital, under the supervision and advice of the regular staff.

Negro nurses will be employed in the unit and a training school for negro nurses will also be operated. The unit would be handled along the same lines as the negro hospital at Kansas City.

Negro Supervision

"At such time as the negro physicians of Knoxville have proven themselves capable of handling the situation entirely without the advice and assistance of white physicians, then it will be our purpose to turn the medical management of this unit over to them, subject, of course, to the supervision and control of the white superintendent," Dempster said.

The East Tennessee Hospital association has been working for a negro hospital for more than two years. Approximately $12.000 has been raised in cash and subscriptions which would be turned over to the city to use in financing the unit, Dr. S. M. Clark, president, has said.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL
SEP 7 - 1930

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Trustees Announce $50,000 Gift Toward Negro Hospital Unit

East Tennessee News
11-20-30
Knoxville, Tenn.

Knoxville's Negro citizenship will have a unit at the General Hospital where physicians and nurses of the racial group may administer to their patients. The welcome news was given to the public by City Manager George R. Dempster, Wednesday, following his receipt of a letter from Edwin R. Embree president of the board of control of the Rosenwald foundation, announcing the action of the trustees at a recent meeting in voting an appropriation of $50,000 to the Negro unit of the Knoxville General Hospital.

Efforts are being made to secure an equal amount from some other philanthropic organization, in which event immediate construction of the hospital is assured. Local leaders are preparing to get in touch with the Rockefeller Foundation in an effort to secure a donation from them toward the project.

The Rosenwald appropriation equalled twenty-five per cent. of the estimated cost of the unit. The city took credit on the $200,000 estimate, however, for the heating system, kitchen, and other units in the Knoxville General Hospital, for which there would be no need for duplication in the Negro unit.

The Rosenwald foundation specified that its appropriation was made on the assumption that Negro doctors, Negro internes, and Negro nurses, would participate in the unit, after it is completed.

Dr. H. M. Green, well known local physician, is due much of the credit for interesting the Rosenwald foundation in the local movement. Dr. Green has made many trips to Chicago where he has contacted the leaders of the foundation and their expression of confidence and faith in his ability is largely responsible for their donation.

The East Tennessee Hospital Association, of which Dr. S. M. Clark is president, and composed for the most part of Negro physicians, has raised $12,000 in cash and pledges toward a hospital movement for Negroes, and they have agreed to turn this over toward the unit to be connected with the General Hospital.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
Thursday, November 27, 1930

NEGRO DOCTORS TO RAISE FUND

Will Give $20,000 On Hospital Unit, They Say.

The negro doctors in Knoxville will raise $20,000 to be applied towards the cost of building the negro unit at Knoxville General hospital, they told City Manager George R. Dempster at a conference yesterday afternoon.

The Julius Rosenwald foundation has already contributed $50,000 towards the cost of building the unit. The equipment already in the hospital which could be used in connection with the unit is valued at $50,000, Mr. Dempster said.

City council will be asked at the meeting Friday night to consider the possibility of erecting the unit this year.

The East Tennessee Hospital association has already raised $12,000 in cash and pledges to be applied towards the cost of the unit, which would be manned by negro physicians, negro internes and negro nurses, Dr. S. M. Clark, president, says.

Mr. Dempster believes that the unit could be built for approximately $70,000. Some provisions would have to be made in the budget, however, for the maintenance during the fiscal year and the outfitting.

Hospitals-1930

Texas.

WHERE IS NEGRO HOSPITAL BOARD?

What has become of the board of directors (colored) of the Houston Negro Hospital? Inquirer

Is this board functioning, or is it a fact that there is no colored board? 3-22-30

If there is no colored board, what happened at this local institution to make unnecessary the services of a Negro board?

If the entire board or several members thereof have resigned, as current rumors have it, why was the matter kept concealed from the general public? Houston, Texas

Is it a fact that the board has quit its post, and if so, why?

Since so much care was exercised by the "powers-that-be" in selecting the 1929 board, what has transpired to make this board persona non grata?

Isn't it possible for any colored board to function in connection with the operation and maintenance of this hospital?

Why is it that colored hospital boards can function in other American cities, and yet in Houston such bodies do not seem to be able to get along with the superintendent and her chief adviser?

Is it because the Houston Negroes are lacking in some of those directional and executive qualities possessed by members of their race in other sections of the country, or is it due to certain persons holding positions of power and authority at the Houston Negro Hospital?

Why is it that more friction has been evident at this hospital between the colored boards and the directing heads than in any other Negro hospital in the United States?

What is the trouble that three colored boards have been unable to get along with the superintendent and her principal backer?

Have all of these colored board members been "radicals" and "destructionists?"

Since two certain members of the 1928 board were accused of being trouble-makers and inciting the other members of said board along drastic and "radical" lines, who is responsible for the action of the "late" board?

Is it not true that some of the most prominent and level-headed Negroes in this city have essayed to serve as board members of this institution, and that all their efforts in this direction have met with dismal failure?

Why is that some of the members of the colored board, who have made quite a success in the operation and management of big business ventures, large churches and fraternal organizations, find themselves impotent to do any constructive work in connection with the Houston Negro Hospital?

The Informer is propounding these queries because the report is in circulation here that the colored board of the Houston Negro Hospital has either resigned or been ousted, but in the absence of this alleged action having been made public, this paper is unable to state whether the rumor is true or untrue.

However, there is an old aphorism which says that "where there is so much smoke there is bound to be some fire," and it is hardly possible that all this hospital smoke would be enveloping the community if there were not some fire generating this smoke.

As a matter of fact, unless the colored board is given some authority to function as a board should and ought, and in keeping with the constitution and by-laws of the Houston Negro Hospital, such board should be discontinued and an end put to this hospital farce.

The Informer wishes to suggest again that this hospital's constitution ought to be amended so as to provide for a bi-racial board, consisting of members of both races, which would supplant both the white advisory committee and the colored board of directors.

In the meantime, will some one arise and inform The Informer and its information-seeking readers what has become of the colored board of directors of the Houston Negro Hospital! Selah!

Hospitals-1930

Virginia

Piedmont Sanatorium Is Seen As An Important Unit In Va. Health Work; Most of Patients Expected To Recover

By W. R. Johnson
Ex. Secretary, Negro Organization Society

A visit to this institution sometime ago revealed many interesting facts. The board was just closing an important meeting and as Dr. Venable was bidding goodbye to those interested visitors he welcomed us into his humble office. His face beamed as he said, "We were just talking of what we hope the Negro Organization Society is going to do for us here."

We talked at length with regards to different phases of the work and one couldn't help but think that he was interested in his work. It was gratifying to note that the staff of Nurses who are of our race give satisfactory service. We were led to believe that these Nurses are learning the Hancock philosophy "Negro hold your job."

We found that in one ward there a large per cent. of the patients who will never get well. There were two other wards in which 90 per cent will recover. You may wonder just why this is. Many people do not understand and draw conclusions upon the most unreasonable fallacies. There are three types of patients at Burkeville: incipients, moderately advanced, and far advanced. As you know Incipients have the greater chance of recovery and the moderately advanced come next. The trouble arises out of the fact that there is a mix up of the moderately advanced patients and those that are far advanced.

There prevails a false pride among our people with reference to tuberculosis and they seem afraid and think that it is a disgrace to submit to treatment for this dreaded disease. Every day they feel a little better and are dying at the same time. It was revealed that a large per cent of those admitted under the head of moderately advanced patients are extremely advanced. We call attention to this fact, for we feel it very necessary that we do not wait too long to call in our family physician for examination and consultations on the matters of our health in general. It is more important that the patient does not have to go to the sanitarium than it is that he be cured after going there.

It was gratifying to note that thirty seven patients are kept there by the Tuberculosis Seals Association and other affiliated organizations; Health Center, Petersburg, 5; American Red Cross Chapters, 3; Hampton Visiting Nurses 2; Board of Supervisors, Tuberculosis Seals Association, 18; Norfolk Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 4; and Danville City Health Department, 2.

The Negro Organization Society cares for three patients and there are requests every week for more aid. There are fifteen to thirty patients without source from which to receive aid. We are doing all that we can to increase our efforts along this line. Under Dr. M. E. Davis, of Roanoke, Va., who heads our "Better Health Program" every bit of energy is being used in the fight on tuberculosis. We are also urging the setting up of as many preventive measures as possible.

Dr. Venable has been at the Sanatarium only 8 months, and many changes have taken place. One sees readily that he has his heart in the work. Great pains are taken with the food and the patients get plenty of it. Fresh milk and the like are at their disposal. It was interesting to note the large number of improved patients who went there in time to be helped. A few days ago Dr. Venable had an expert in the field of tuberculosis to come to the Sanitorium and perform four or five major operations on patients that ordinarily run up in to the hundreds of dollars, this was done for the patients free of charge.

His words are these, "We plan to make this one of the most scientific Institutions in the country.' The State of Virginia is to be congratulated upon her progress at this institution and for having a man like Dr. Williams as Commissioner of Health who believes in the improvement of the health of all people. Let us not forget the large number of patients who are at the Sanitorium looking to you and me for aid in this most trying hour. The Superintendent would be within the law if he said to them "There are no available funds and we cannot keep you any longer," but he makes this statement, "We consider it inhumane to send a patient away when he is better off here whether we have the money or not."

Let us get behind the health situation of our people and do everything that we can to cut the high mortality rate which is one of the most serious aspects of Negro life. We are depending upon you to help us in this great need.

PLAN TO ENLARGE NEGRO HOSPITAL FACILITIES HERE

Journal & Guide

A serious movement looking toward the development of a first rate hospital for the colored citizens of of this city is underway and was given impetus at a mass meeting held last Thursday night at Tents' Hall on Church St., presided over by Col. William H. Tyler, president of the Tidewater Hospital Association.

Another public meeting is called for Monday night, May 12, at the Girls' Reserve headquarters, on the first floor of the Tents Building, at 8:30 o'clock. The need of a larger local hospital has been apparent here for many years, and it is hoped that the meeting of Monday night will develop definite plans for bringing that need closer to realization. All citizens interested in better hospital facilities for the colored people in this city are urged to attend this meeting.

Norfolk, Va.

Resolutions from the Norfolk Medical, Pharmaceutical and Dental Society approving plans to re-organize the Hospital Association and to launch a city-wide drive for an adequate hospital were read by Dr. A. L. Fentress at the Thursday night mass meeting. These were approved. Other speakers emphasizing the point of imperative hospital needs here were Rev. B. W. Harris, Rev. G. W. Watkins, Miss Georgia Archer and P. B. Young. Dr. G. H. Francis pledged the support of the local physicians.

Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide
Tuesday, May 13, 1930

ADDITIONAL FUNDS SOUGHT FOR CITY TUBERCULAR UNIT

City Manager To Ask $18,000 To Build New Quarters At John Smith Camp

City Manager Truxtun will recommend to the City Council today the construction of a second unit at John Smith Camp, tubercular colony. The new unit would be for Negro patients and would be estimated to cost $18,000.

This would be another important step in the contemplated development of a modern hospital center of which the present Municipal Hospital, the John Smith Camp, and the cabins formerly constituting the tubercular colony, are a part. Construction of the new unit could be accomplished before the winter is over.

Operation of the tubercular unit for Negro patients would release a number of tubercular patients from cottages, and would open these cottages to Negroes suffering from other diseases. It also might make it possible to eliminate the Negro ward in the main building of the Municipal Hospital, and release that space for additional white patients.

Under this plan all tubercular patients at the Municipal Hospital would be segregated in the John Smith Camp, which is separate from the main hospital. The new unit could be built somewhat cheaper than the first unit, because the latter was so constructed that the heating plant can be enlarged at comparatively small cost to serve additional units.

Operation Successful

Success of the first unit of the tubercular hospital, which is used by white persons, prompted the City Manager to make plans for another unit. This, together with statements of Community Fund authorities that if the city's sick were provided for the work of charity would be greatly simplified, has caused the City Manager to prepare his recommendations to the council at this time.

The present tubercular unit of the John Smith Camp makes provision for 24 white patients normally, with provisions for adding two or three beds in emergency. Some of the quarters now occupied by Negro tubercular patients are said to be in bad condition, making it advisable to make other provisions as soon as possible.

The present tubercular clinic at the John Smith Camp has been described by State Health authorities as one of the finest in the South, and the proposed new unit would be built on plans similar to those on which the present unit was built. The city has ample room for the development of this tubercular section of the Municipal Hospital.

Food for the tubercular patients is prepared in the administration building, which is only a short distance away, and no additional expense would be involved in food provisions for the new unit. With these additional facilities the City Manager said he felt the needs of the sick would be greatly relieved, and that another important step in the development of a municipal health center would have been taken.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
Wednesday, December 10, 1930

Council Provides for New Unit of Tubercular Plant For Use of Negro Patients

Appeal for Cut In Automobile Taxes Made By Tidewater Association

Provision for construction of a second unit of the tubercular pavilion at the Municipal Hospital to be used for Negro patients, was made by the City Council yesterday as an emergency measure, on recommendation of the City Manager. The cost will be $18,000, which was appropriated.

The tubercular pavilion, a part of John Smith Camp where the first unit was put in operation more than a year ago for white patients, will provide for 16 beds. It will release cottages, now being used by Negro tubercular patients, for those suffering from other diseases, and will remove patients from a few cottages which the City Manager said were in improper condition to last through another winter.

The council did not discuss the City Manager's proposal except in the most casual fashion. All, apparently, agreed to the need for the development, and voted to appropriate the necessary money as an emergency measure. The City Manager pointed out that the new improvement would greatly relieve the need for better provisions for the sick this winter, even though it might not fully solve the problem. It will be built on lines similar to the first unit, and will be ready for use before the winter is over.

An appeal for a reduction in automobile license taxes was made to the council by a committee of the Tidewater Automobile Association headed by Frank C. Miller. The council received the petition for consideration when the budget is considered.

Mr. Miller supplied the council with detailed information as to automobile license taxes levied in other cities, and stated that Norfolk was still the highest city in the United States in that tax, even after a 25 per cent reduction two years ago.

In 19 States, he told the council, cities are not allowed to impose an automobile license. In eight other States the licenses are limited to $1 and $2.

"I realize the necessity for raising revenue," he told the council, "but automobile owners feel that this tax is so out of proportion to other taxes that it should be reduced."

The Continental Oil Company was given a permit to install a gasoline station on the trianglar plat of ground at the intersection of Llewellyn avenue and Mowbray arch. Considerable opposition to the application had been raised, and the City Manager disapproved the proposal after the City Planning Commission had recommended that the permit be granted.

The oil company has submitted plans for the station which will provide that their gasoline station building be placed on the rear of the plat, and that concrete driveways be built down to the front, so that in effect about 75 feet of the strip can be used as a thoroughfare. The council took the position that this would contribute to relieving a traffic hazard, and granted the permit.

Application of Leroy Tate, Negro, for reinstatement of a pool room permit at 728 Church street, was denied on recommendation of the City Manager.

The council finished less than half of its docket, and adjourned until tomorrow afternoon at 2:15 o'clock to take up the remainder of it.

West Virginia.
3

Hospitals-1930

FAMOUS W. VA. SURGEON ONE OF OUTSTANDING CHARACTERS OF RACE

10-25-30

Hospital Named After His Mother at Kimball, W. Va., Has 50 Beds, Assistant Surgeon and Five Graduate Nurses—Construction of Most Advanced Design, With Radios In Private Rooms—Dr. Dismukes' Career Exciting.

Pittsburgh, Pa

By FLOYD J. CALVIN, Special Feature Writer

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—Comfortably reclining in room 712 of the palatial Pennsylvania Hotel, Seventh avenue and 34th street, partaking of French cuisine and receiving French service, Dr. H. Dodford Dismukes, of Kimball, W. Va., told a Courier reporter of his new $75,000 hospital recently opened at Kimball, in the heart of the famous McDowell county noted for being ruled by Negroes.

The hospital, which is named the Henrietta Dismukes Hospital for the doctor's mother, has 50 beds, an assistant surgeon, Dr. Joseph E. Brown, and five graduate nurses. It has all modern conveniences, including the most advanced design in construction, radio in private rooms, etc. Mrs. Dismukes, the former Miss Grace Sanford of Washington, D. C., for several years cashier of the old Standard Life Insurance Company in Washington, assists the doctor in the management. Dr. Brown is also coroner and health officer of McDowell county.

The career of Dr. Dismukes has been exciting ever since his birth at Troy, Ala. He was educated at the old State Normal at Montgomery, Selma University at Selma, and at Howard. He took his M. D. from Howard in '21, and finished his interne work at Freedman's Hospital. Dr. Dismukes' education was gotten by piecemeal. He secured a run in the railway mail service when a youth from Montgomery to Selma, a distance of about 40 miles, which enabled him to leave Montgomery at 7 a. m. and arrive at Selma at 9. He attended school all day, and left Selma at 5 on the return trip. When Dr. Dismukes went to Howard he was in his junior college year. He was appointed tutor of English in the college department under Prof. G. David Houston in his senior college year. While studying medicine he worked as a night watchman, yet finished the course with the highest honors, winning every prize offered during the four years. He was appointed assistant surgeon to Dr. Willard M. Lane on the surgical staff at Freedman's after his interneship.

In 1924 Dr. Dismukes resigned from the surgical staff at Freedman's to go to Kimball and take over the Harris Memorial Hospital. He has resided at Kimball since, specializing in surgery, doing from one to four major operations a day, covering the whole field of surgery. He has worked for many industrial corporations, doing the principal surgery for as many as 20 coal mines in McDowell county. His practice has included as many as seven different nationalities. A Turk is in his hospital now, and just before coming to New York he amputated a white woman's leg.

In August Dr. Dismukes was sent to Pittsburgh by Edward O'Toole, general manager of the United States Coal Company, to confer with Dr. William O'Neill Sherman, one of the world's leading surgeons, and was shown courtesies in the West Penn Hospital and St. Francis Hospital two of the leading hospitals in Pittsburgh, by Dr. Wagner and Dr. Foster, Dr. Sherman's aids. Dr. Dismukes also has recently conferred with Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, another world renowned surgeon and a member of the famous Colt family, manufacturers of Colt firearms, and Dr. Max Kahn, premier radiologist at Johns Hopkins, concerning the amputation of limbs of patients seen together. Dr. Dismukes was in New York on a business and professional trip. While in the city he cruised in Long Island Sound last Tuesday and on Wednesday came to Harlem, where he saw his old friend, Dr. Jose N. Cesteros, 1945 Seventh avenue, devoted exclusively to Spanish practice, and Roscoe Conklin Bruce, resident manager of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, project financed by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Dr. Dismukes is a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, and of the Chi Delta Mu. He is secretary of Lambda, the graduate chapter of the Chi Delta. Dr. Dismukes was formerly president of the Flat Top Medical Society of West Virginia, is a member of the Medico-Chiurgical Society of Washington, D. C., and is a member of the National Medical Association.

The doctor enjoyed seeing Bill Robinson in "Brown Buddies" on Broadway before he reserved a drawing room and started back to Kimball. The New York trip climaxed his vacation for the year. He spent several days at Buckroe Beach, Va., with Mrs. Dismukes in September.